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USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

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13 March 1986

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

DIVISIONAL PARTY CONFERENCE DISCUSSES DRAFT PROGRAM

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Col V. Cherepanov and Lt Col A. Anisimov, Red Banner Carpathian Military District: "Concreteness Is Needed"]

[Text] No matter whom you talk to these days, people's opinions are the same: In many respects the country is going through a period of change. This was noted at the party conference of the Samaro-Ulyanovskaya Berdicheskaya Zheleznaya Motorized Rifle Division in the reports of the chief of the political department, Lt Col A. Kiryakov, and political department's party commission secretary, Lt Col M. Gordiyenko, and in delegates' addresses. There was serious and fundamental talk about ways of further strengthening and maintaining constant combat readiness and improving the forms and methods of party influence on all aspects of the life and activities of the large military collective. It was predetermined by the course of the nationwide discussion of the drafts of the new wording of the CPSU Program and changes in the Party Rules. Discussion of the basic questions of CPSU policy and affairs of the country at the conference was closely associated with an analysis of the work of the political body and party organizations and with a search for reserves in all spheres of life of units (chasti) and subunits (podrazdeleniya).

Speakers made suggestions for the pre-congress documents and made observations aimed at improving party organizational and ideological and educational work. Col A. Baranov, Lt Col V. Malygin, and others talked of making communists more responsible for carrying out assigned tasks and emphasized the need to see that real actions do not get lost in words about the need to reorganize the activities of party organizations in the spirit of current party requirements. What, above all, must be seen as the main link here? It was repeatedly emphasized at the conference that it was to make communists more active at their place of duty and in public life and raise the exactingness for their fulfillment of a leading role to a new level.

"All this," Maj M. Kolesnikov noted in his address, "was reflected in the proposed changes to the draft CPSU Rules. In turn, taking into account the more dynamic relocations of personnel under Army conditions, I want to make the following addition: 'Party committees and bureaus to party organizations of the Armed Forces are elected annually.'"

The speakers spoke especially approvingly about those changes to the draft party documents in which the party attaches special importance to an entire range of problems of strengthening discipline and increasing organization and order. In solving these problems, the role of public opinion and influence of military collectives must be increased. Meanwhile, there is still no sharp turn in the work with Komsomol organizations; they still show little initiative. Party supervision of Komsomol organizations must be accomplished more objectively. The essence of Lt Col A. Pinskiy's suggestions, for example, came down to comprehensively stepping up the internal activities of the Komsomol and clearing the way for young people's energy and enthusiasm. Communists working in elective Komsomol bodies must play a special role in this. They need to be held more accountable.

During the past training year, soldiers of the Zheleznaya division achieved noticeable successes in improving combat and political training and earned the right to be awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the Ground Forces Military Council. Thirty-seven percent of the division's personnel were outstanding soldiers in combat and political training, and 60 percent were specialists with increased proficiency ratings. Complete interchangeability was achieved in many subunits. Those commanded by communist officers M. Druzhinin, G. Dzhumayev, and A. Kravchenko are reducing the time for fulfilling combat standards by 10-12 percent.

The influence of communists on the course of combat and political training in each subunit was different. As they say, the style is determined by the people. But what was common is that the center of gravity in the work of party organizations shifts more and more towards objective organization of affairs.

Lt Col A. Kiryakov called the work experience of communists in the battalion commanded by Maj Druzhinin instructive in this light. Above all, communists here serve as an example in everything. They fire best of all, follow the letter and intent of regulations, and strictly observe moral standards of conduct. They demonstrate a high exactingness of one another. To this end, they regularly hear reports from party organization members. The party bureau strictly monitors the work of technical circles. A regular exchange of leading experience has been organized in the battalion. Communists actively participate in political-education work, and communist leaders serve as an example for others.

Thus, it turned out that in the spring the subunit had a 75 percent turnover in the leading specialist profile. The party organization discussed the situation at one of its meetings and outlined measures on its part for making the newcomers productive. Experienced specialists were called upon to look after the young specialists, and communists were called upon to intensify individual work...

The ability to grasp the primary, topical issue at hand characterizes the majority of the party organizations of the division's units and subunits. The majority, but not all. Lt Col I. Anokhin, Maj M. Kolesnikov, and others emphasized in their reports and speeches that some party organizations are

operating in the old manner. They do not display the proper exactingness of those who neglect their assigned duties and breach discipline.

Such a reproach was cast toward the party organization of 'N' Motorized Rifle Regiment, the initiator of socialist competition in the district in the past training year. Here they made quite a few challenges and promises. Outwardly they took a great interest in such a complex process as mobilizing people, but forgot that you do not go far with some general measures. Things were not soundly organized. The initiators did not keep their word and were content with a mediocre rating.

Headquarters party organizations were seriously criticized at the conference. They did not show enough concern for increasing the sense of responsibility in communists and all personnel performing duty in command elements. Although it was known to everyone, Col A. Baranov noted in his speech that staff officers have to be the champions of everything new and advanced, and the party organizations were overlooking this. After all, the most competent, experienced, and creatively thinking individuals are selected for command elements. That means that the pulse of innovation in tactics and in organizing training, education, and competition must also come from them. This is where special attention must be directed. Naming Lt Col P. Stryzhak, Lt Col V. Zhuravlev, and Maj Yu. Borodin, who did not always carry out their duties efficiently and, being in subunits, did not try to get a thorough understanding of the situation, Baranov raised the question of more active influence of headquarters party organizations on the growth of professional skills of command-level officers.

Dwelling on the work of the division's political department, the speakers emphasized that it had done much. Its influence had intensified especially noticeably after the April (1985) Party Central Committee Plenum and in the course of discussing pre-congress documents. Workers of the political department had become less involved with paperwork, focusing their main efforts in primary party organizations on working with people. They take into account their needs and suggestions in their daily activities, react promptly to shortcomings, and teach the party committees and party bureaus to do this.

Nevertheless, all cases of formalism and isolation from life have not been eliminated; at times there is no persistence in improving the work style of personnel and in struggling with negative phenomena.

On subject of ideological work and increasing its effectiveness, Lt Col N. Telnov and Capt A. Sumarokov expressed that party committees and bureaus cannot limit its analysis merely to a superficial examination of the basic forms of political training. They should fundamentally assess the activities of every communist and decisively eradicate idle talk and primitivism at political classes, in discussions, and so forth. If the task is to conduct propaganda and agitation in a new manner, more aggressively, more intelligibly, and more clearly, then demands must be made in a new fashion.

The question of party discipline was sharply raised. The speakers addressed that provision of the new draft of the CPSU Program which states that firm, conscious discipline of party members is a necessary prerequisite of

discipline in all spheres of life of the society. What good will this do, said Maj S. Serkov, when even communists have to be held strictly responsible for personal lack of discipline, for example, Sr Lt V. Lupkin, Sr Lt Yu. Kozhevnikov, and Lt A. Vinokhodov. Majors Yu. Domyrev and M. Torchinets also do not draw the proper conclusions. Apparently, party organizations still are not always finding the right ways to ensure that every party member sets a good example in orderliness, smartness, and discipline.

Lt Gen N. Goncharov, chief of the district political directorate and member of the military council, spoke at the conference.

The delegates were very active in the conference's work. Their activeness will without a doubt play an important role in increasing the liveliness of party organizations and in motivating all personnel for successful fulfillment of the pre-congress socialist commitments.

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ARMED FORCES

LETTERS TO KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITOR, RESPONSES

Housing Allocation Irregularities

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] "The Petitioner Got a Response..."

A critical report published under the above headline on 10 September spoke of the callous treatment of Senior Warrant Officer (Reserve) A. Meshcheryakov by the command element of the UNR [work supervisor's section] and the military construction detachment in which he was serving.

Major General Ye. Kulagin, Deputy Commander for Construction and Billetings of the Moscow Military District, reported to the editors that the facts cited in the report had been confirmed. The newspaper article was discussed at a conference of leading personnel of district military construction organizations.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Savkin, chief of the UNR and CPSU member, was issued a reprimand, which was entered in his record, for illegalities in the distribution of housing. Lieutenant Colonel V. Skorniyakov, former chief of the Tambovskiy Rayon KECh [Billeting Unit], was issued a reprimand by order of the chief of the district billeting directorate for violating the procedure in effect.

A three-room apartment has been allocated to the family of Senior Warrant Officer (Reserve) A. Meshcheryakov.

Major K. Tishchenko, commander of the military construction detachment, has been disciplined for seeing off Senior Warrant Officer A. Meshcheryakov, a unit veteran, into the reserve in a formal and bureaucratic manner.

Report on KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Mailbag

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] The editors received 9,998 letters from readers in October 1985. A total of 558 were published in the newspaper. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA received 663 responses to its articles.

A plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was held last month. This was an event of great political importance. It discussed the draft of the new edition of the party Program, changes in the CPSU Charter and the draft Main Directions for the USSR's economic and social development for the period 1986-1990 and extending to the year 2000. The editor's mail shows that the Soviet people, including fightingmen of the army and navy, are carefully studying documents from the plenum and the published draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program, and are actively engaged in discussing it.

Many of our readers write that fightingmen of the Armed Forces unanimously approve decisions coming out of the October 1985 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, fervently support the party's foreign and domestic policy, are preparing to greet its 27th congress with new successes in their military work and striving even more actively to strengthen the homeland. "Like all the fightingmen in the army and navy," writes Captain 3rd Rank G. Lukyanenko, commander of a missile launching craft, from the Leningrad Naval Base, "our ship's crew fervently supports decisions coming out of the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The party's thoughts and deeds are for the benefit of the Soviet people and for the sake of peace on earth, and they inspire all of us to serve in an exemplary manner and further enhance our fighting skill and combat readiness. We shall do everything possible to see that our ship confirms its excellent rating for the 27th congress of our party."

Major V. Legeza and Senior Lieutenant I. Kozyk of the Far East Military District, Major M. Kozlov of the Baltic Military District, Captain 3rd Rank I. Khokhlov of the Pacific Fleet and other readers have reported to the editors on the successful fulfillment of socialist commitments accepted in honor of the forthcoming forum of communists and on the achievement of good results in the combat and political training in the training year just completed.

Letters from many readers mention also young officers, recent graduates of military schools, among those making an important contribution to the successes of the military collectives. Captain 3rd Rank V. Gromak writes from the Northern Fleet, for example, that Lieutenants V. Kushnikov and A. Gutsala performed smoothly during the execution of missile launchings at sea along with veteran specialist in the division, which has had an excellent rating for the 4th year. During a tactical exercise, reports Lieutenant Colonel V. Berets from the Carpathian Military District, the umpire "took" the commander of an artillery battery out of action. Lieutenant A. Krupenchakov successfully handled his duties. Lieutenant A. Kuzmenko also had to perform duties a level above his position in support of live missile launchings. Major V. Lyakhovka of the Moscow Air Defense District reported the following when he wrote the editors about this: The technical battery commanded by the young officer received an excellent rating.

Letters dealing with conservation and thrift continued to arrive in October. Colonel P. Levanenko reported from the Northern Group of Forces that these

matters were recently discussed at a meeting of the group military council. Specifically, the experience of fightingmen in the unit in which officer V. Spiridonov serves was discussed at the meeting. More than 108 tons of gasoline and 15 tons of deisel fuel have been saved there since the beginning of the year. There was a thoroughgoing and principled discussion at the meeting about the need to make careful use of energy resources and strictly observe the limits set for the use of fuel and lubricants, and specific ways were mentioned for conserving them.

The October mailbag contained many letters in which the parents of sons serving in the army and fleet expressed their gratitude to the commanders and political workers for their sensitivity and concern for their subordinates and for their noble work in the political and military indoctrination of the soldiers. These impassioned letters are clear evidence of the vital unity of the army and the people.

Defective Sewer Construction Cover-Up

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Nov 85 p 2

[Article by Col L. Nechayuk, editor of the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Construction Section: "The Facts Were Confirmed, but...: Follow-Up on Report"]

[Text] The 25 June issue of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA carried a letter from Engineer A. Tereshchenko, which told about gross deviations from the technology for performing the work in the construction of facilities at one of the Pacific Fleet garrisons and about connivance with those responsible for defective work on the part of a number of officials. A new main sewer became unserviceable as a result of the irresponsibility. The builders, however, with the tacit agreement of the client, pretended that nothing had happened and forced residents of the military post to endure a great deal of inconvenience.

Those criticized in the report, the military construction workers, did not soon respond to it, however. Lieutenant Colonel A. Pershin, temporary acting chief of the UNR, inspected the facilities once again and explained to the editors that the construction of a juncture of the sewer pipes did in fact deviate from the plans, but that the client agreed to this. The work was performed well and good materials were used, a fact borne out by documents signed by the client. The sewer manifold has been in use since the fourth quarter of 1984 and has not been out of service. And even if there were certain deficiencies, the most significant was the fact that "the tops of the tanks were not at the levels specified in the plans and the covers had been removed from two tanks when snow was removed during the winter, and were missing."

In other words, it appeared that the author of the concerned letter had wrongfully accused the builders, and the newspaper had maligned them undeservedly.

But then the editors received a response from the Pacific Fleet Judge Advocate's Office, and it was learned that an investigation by the judge advocate's office

had completely confirmed the facts presented in the report "Connivance With Those Guilty of Defective Work."

The fact had been established that the plan called for the installation of flexible pipe connections in the construction of the main sewer line. Since the necessary materials were not available, representatives of the client, without the agreement of the planning organization, permitted the use of rigid joints. The sewer line became unserviceable as a result of these inflexibilities. Steps are presently being taken to repair the line and put it back into operation. A disciplinary process has been initiated against Colonel V. Povelev and Major V. Melnik, representatives of the client, and they have been cautioned about the inadmissibility of violating the law.

Cases of inferior preparation of the joints in the construction of the sewer line have also been revealed. An additional inspection of these will be carried out, and the Judge Advocate's Office will take responsive steps.

The conclusion of the Fleet Judge Advocate's Office leaves no doubt that Lieutenant Colonel A. Pershin's response deliberately distorted the truth, to put it mildly, and was an attempt to mislead the editors and the readers and to brush aside justified criticism.

The editors therefore asked the Pacific Fleet Political Directorate to help make an objective investigation and assess such an attitude toward a newspaper article.

Since then a reply has been received from the military construction organization headed by Officer Yu. Sologub, in which Officer V. Nesterovich is the representative of the political organ. After finally carefully studying the newspaper report, both officials admitted that the facts presented in it were true. Subsequent statements created confusion, however.

It seems that the builders proposed, and the client approved (contrary to the law, incidentally, the Judge Advocate informed the editors), the construction of a joint "giving the sewer the necessary operating features." And it became unserviceable not because of this, but because "the pits were damaged and filled in when the roads were cleared of snow." The builders were only partly to blame: They forgot to cover the pits. The covers only had to be put into place, we are to believe, and the sewer could have been placed into use.

In short, the builders once again had nothing to do with it. But one thing is not clear: Why then were Lieutenant Colonel Sukhoplyas, chief of the UNR, and Lieutenant Colonel Pershin, chief engineer, "sternly admonished for inferior work and for inadequate demandingness of the field engineering and technical workers with respect to adherence to measures to make the facility resistant to earthquakes"? And why was the "letter studied at meetings of engineering and technical workers in all of the construction organizations"? From all appearances, this was just a formality.

Nothing damages performance discipline and order as a whole as much as lack of demandingness and connivance. It should be assumed that the Pacific Fleet

Political Directorate will not ignore these unsuitable attempts to defend the honor of the uniform instead of demandingly assessing the situation from the standpoint of party principle and taking specific steps to correct the deficiencies revealed. And taking steps to see that they do not occur in the future.

Punishment for Irregularities, Abuses

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] "On Relay-Mounts"

This was the title of a letter to the editors from Private 1st Class V. Vovk, published on 15 August. Lieutenant Colonel Vayderman and Lieutenant Colonel Yerechin reported to the editors that an investigation had confirmed the violations of the procedure for delivering mail. Major A. Mikhaylov has been brought to disciplinary and party accountability for using the motor vehicle club not in accordance with its purpose.

"It Was Not Written About Us..."

This was the title of a report from Lieutenant Colonel V. Zhitarenko, published on 1 August. Major General R. Gorelov, First Deputy Chief of the Political Directorate of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, reported to the editors that the facts had been totally confirmed. The conduct of Major E. Zaybel, who unlawfully removed licenses from drivers and made punch-marks in the warning spaces, was discussed in the party organization, and he was sternly reminded of the inadmissibility of such actions. Major E. Zaybel has been disciplined.

Colonel N. Zagrebelnyy, political worker, reported that the commander of the unit in which Major E. Zaybel serves and his deputy for political affairs have also been brought to accountability.

The chief of the political section in the formation in which Guards Major N. Bardakov, who was criticized in the report, serves, acknowledged that the newspaper article was correct. Guards Major N. Bardakov, a battalion commander, and Guards Captain A. Proshchayev, his deputy for political affairs, rendered account at a session of the unit party committee, at which they were told that they must improve their work style with respect to strengthening military discipline and order.

The monitoring of the fulfillment of service duties by the subunit sergeant majors has been stepped up in the formation, and greater attention is being given to the indoctrination of the junior specialists. At the recommendation of the district political directorate, a comprehensive inspection has been made in the formation units to see that the warrant officers and NCOs are used in accordance with the table of organization. Shortcomings pointed out by the newspaper have been eliminated.

Improper Equipment Use, Facility Maintenance

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] "Expensive Misuse"

An article by Colonel of Justice A. Rybchinskiy was published under the above headline on 14 August. It discussed the irresponsible attitude of a number of officials toward the use of expensive machinery and materials. Major General Yu. Shirinskiy, Deputy Chief of the Political Directorate of the Central Asian Military District, reported to the editors that the newspaper article had been discussed at a conference of leading personnel of the district KEU [billeting directorate]. A comprehensive inspection was made of the storage, recording and use of materiel at a number of garrisons. Steps were worked out and are being implemented to reduce above-normal stocks. By order of the district commander, disciplinary penalties have been imposed upon Colonel A. Kirilin, deputy chief of the district KEU [billeting directorate], and Lieutenant Colonels B. Gusev and Yu. Kazantsev, chiefs of KECh [billeting units], and Lieutenant Colonel V. Shraga has been recommended for discharge into the reserve for negligence in the performance of their duties.

The editors also received a response from Lieutenant Colonel M. Naboka, deputy chief of the district trade directorate. He informed them that the machinery and trade equipment mentioned in the article are now being used for their designated purpose.

"Rest... Creakily"

This was the title of a letter to the editors from Captain 2nd Rank V. Tsibulevskiy, published on 6 September. It told about serious deficiencies in the organization of rest and relaxation and about poor living conditions at the Okeanskiy Sanatorium.

Major General B. Kopytov, Deputy Commander for Rear Services of the Far East Military District and chief of district rear services, reported to the editors that the newspaper article had been discussed at a meeting of the party bureau, at a general trade union meeting and a service conference of sanatorium workers. Stern reprimands have been issued to Lieutenant Colonel of Medical Service K. Shcherbakov, chief of the sanatorium, and Major of Medical Service G. Popov, his deputy for medical affairs. Lieutenant Colonel V. Katsurak, deputy sanatorium chief for political affairs, was sternly admonished for deficiencies in his work.

All of the wards and the personal service rooms have now been equipped in accordance with sanitary standards and rules. The remodeling of the sleeping quarters is being completed.

Squandering of Supplies

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 November 85 p 2

[Text] "Squandering by... Order"

This was the title of a letter from Guards Senior Lieutenant V. Tarasenko, which was published on 22 June of this year. It cited instances of wastefulness and mismanagement in the military unit in which the author serves.

Lieutenant General of Aviation I. Zhabin, member of the Military Council and Chief of the Political Section of Air Forces of the Baltic Military District, has reported to the editors that Guards Majors A. Kozhevnik and A. Glazov, and Guards Senior Lieutenant V. Yakushev, who were directly responsible for the wasting of military supplies, have been brought to party, disciplinary and material accountability. The guilty parties have reimbursed the state for its loss.

DOSA AF Neglected

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 November 85 p 2

[Letter to Editor from Ye. Bobkovskiy, member of the Sverdlovsk Oblast DOSAAF Committee: "In the Situation of a Stepchild"]

[Text] The Sverdlovsk Oblast DOSAAF Committee receives many letters from the forces. In most of them the commanders thank the defense organization for training the specialists well. Some of them contain complaints about us, however. The complaints, I have to say, are completely justified: There are still numerous deficiencies in the work of the oblast organization. We are aware of them. We are attempting to correct them and accomplish our tasks better. Unfortunately, however, we do not always succeed. And the fault is not ours alone.

We know that modern training facilities are an essential condition for training the specialists well. The facilities which we have could in no way be called that. Judge for yourselves. The motor vehicle and other schools have only 70 percent of the needed classrooms and laboratories. Most of the technical sports clubs are located in basements or semi-basement premises. At the same time, a third of the premises which belong to the oblast DOSAAF committee are occupied with the permission of local authorities by establishments which have nothing to do with the defense society. We have been trying for 10 years to get these premises returned to us, but without success.

Or take the following examples. A firing range was built for the oblast organization in 1975. Incidentally, it is 30 kilometers from Sverdlovsk. This firing range can be described in a few words: It is not practically suited for large competitions or training assemblies, as a result of which it is unprofitable. The building housing the motor vehicle school in Verkhnyaya Pyshma is in extremely bad condition. The Nizhniy Tagil Aviation Sports Club was forced to halt the training of specialists, since, by decision of local authorities, the construction of housing for a metallurgical combine was begun on its airfield. I could go on with these examples.

Are the oblast authorities aware of all this? They are. Very much aware. The DOSAAF Oblast Committee has repeatedly turned for help to the oblast and city ispolkoms of the soviets of people's deputies. Numerous decisions have been adopted on the matter there, but they have gone no further than to be written down. As early as 15 years ago, for example, a decision of the oblispolkom called for building technical military training centers in a number of cities in the oblast. The first of them was to begin operating in 1972, the last this year. The decision has still not been implemented, however. The same decision called for the construction of rifle ranges in five cities in the oblast. The ranges also do not exist, however.

The construction of other DOSAAF training facilities has been dragged out for many years. An aviation sports club has been under construction in Nizhniy Tagil going on 5 years, but less than one-half of the estimated cost has been applied at the present time. It was planned to place a joint technical school into operation in that same city 9 years ago. Its construction was only begun last year, however, and only slightly more than 10 percent of the estimated cost has been applied. The situation with respect to the construction of motor vehicle schools in Sverdlovsk and Verkhnyaya Pyshma is even worse. The decisions were adopted, and the planning documents exist, but they in no way fit into the construction schedules. Is there any need to state that with this attitude toward the needs of the defense organization, it is practically impossible for us to completely accomplish the tasks involved in training specialists well for the army and navy?

One gets the impression that the development of mass defense work is a matter for the DOSAAF organization alone. The appropriate local agencies prefer to maintain the position of detached observers. How long is the oblast defense society going to be treated like a stepchild?

Training Deficiencies, Theft

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] "It Corresponds... to Window Dressing"

The above was the title of a report from Major O. Falichev published on 6 October of this year. Colonel L. Velikodnyy, Deputy Chief of the Political Directorate of the Central Asian Military District, reported to the editors that the facts presented in the report have been carefully studied by the district political directorate.

A comprehensive inspection has been carried out in the battalion commanded by Captain V. Strugov. The training process has been brought into conformity with the requirements contained in documents governing the combat and political training. Steps have been taken to improve the work of the party and Komsomol organizations and to unite the military collective.

Captain V. Strugov has been warned of less than complete conformity to service requirements, and Major G. Petrov, a deputy subunit commander, has been issued a stern reprimand for abusing their service position.

A reprimand has been issued to officer V. Kirichenko, and a stern reprimand was issued to officer V. Pakhno for serious omissions in their work.

All of the officers named have been brought to party accountability. Senior Warrant Officer K. Kostenko has been expelled from the CPSU and discharged from the Armed Forces of the USSR.

Officer B. Obelov has rendered account in the district political directorate. Deficiencies in his work with the personnel have been pointed out to him.

The editors also received a response from Colonel of Justice V. Gurinovich of the Judge Advocate's Office of the Central Asian Military District, which states that criminal proceedings have been instituted against Senior Warrant Officer K. Kostenko. He has been accused of embezzeling large amounts of state funds.

Commander's Poor Performance, Unjust Punishment

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] "Deafness"

An article from Major N. Medvedev, a correspondent for the newspaper, which was published under the above headline on 9 October of this year, told about serious deficiencies in the work style of Lieutenant Colonel G. Bedunkevich, commander of a separate airfield technical maintenance battalion, about the superficial evaluation of the results of his work and connivance on the part of certain officials.

Official responses received by the editors from the Political Directorate of the Central Asian Military District, from the commander and the chief of the political section of district air forces and member of the military council, have reported on steps taken. Lieutenant Colonel G. Bedunkevich, they report, has been expelled from the CPSU, relieved of his post and recommended for discharge from the Armed Forces.

The newspaper article was discussed at a special meeting of the military council and the political section of district air forces. Colonel V. Kalechin and Lieutenant Colonels G. Avdeyev and V. Lugachev have been brought to party and disciplinary accountability. Captain U. Akhmetov has been relieved of his position as secretary of the battalion party bureau. Captain N. Deyneko, deputy battalion commander for political affairs, and Major Zh. Kuznechenko, chief of staff, have also been punished.

The Military Council and the Political Directorate of the Central Asian Military District directed the attention of the commander and the chief of the political section of air forces, a member of the military council, to the need to improve the work of air force generals and officers in the units and subunits, to improve the flow of information from below and to take prompt and effective steps to eliminate deficiencies in the personnel work.

"As A Warning..."

The above was the title of a report from Lieutenant Colonel of Justice I. Vashkevich, published on 28 May. It stated that severe disciplinary penalties were improperly imposed--in the absence of guilt--upon several officers, including Captain V. Orlik.

Colonel A. Yakunin has reported that the newspaper article was discussed in the political organ and the staff. The unjust penalties were rescinded. Steps have been taken to improve the organization of the service and the indoctrinational work performed with the personnel. The fightingmen have successfully coped with their training tasks this year. Captain V. Orlik's battery has been commended, as a result of which he is being considered for appointment to a higher position.

Unfortunately, this response was only received after the third reminder by the editors that a response had to be made to the newspaper article.

11499

CSO: 1801/79

ARMED FORCES

INTERVIEW WITH GLAVPU ASSISTANT FOR KOMSOMOL AFFAIRS

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 85 p 1

[Interview with Colonel N. Koshelev, member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of Soviet Army and Navy for Komsomol Work; date, place and interviewer not given; under rubric "Timely Interview" rubric: "Keep Revolutionary Pace"]

[Text] In order to mobilize Komsomol members and youth for a fitting welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Komsomol Central Committee resolved to conduct in 1985-1987 an All-Union Patriotic Action "Keep a Revolutionary Pace!" Young soldiers will also participate actively. This was discussed by our correspondent with Colonel N. Koshelev, member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy for Komsomol Work.

[Question] What are the features of the patriotic action "Keep a Revolutionary Pace" in the Army and Navy?

[Answer] They arise from the very specific nature of life in the military collectives, and the tasks which they are carrying out.

Army and Navy Komsomol organizations, taking part in this action under the leadership of the political organs, deputy commanders for the political unit and party organizations, are called upon to step up work on indoctrinating Komsomol members and young soldiers in revolutionary, military and labor traditions of the communist party, the Soviet people and its Armed Forces.

The action is built in three stages, each of which is closely tied to periodic combat training of the troops and naval forces.

The first stage commences with an All-Union lesson on the history of the CPSU, "Revolution--We are Your Children!" Then Komsomol meetings will take place at which a Leninist task will be delivered to each Komsomol organization, Komsomol member and young soldier concerning a fitting welcome to the party congress and the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

There is no doubt that the urgent mobilizing mood of the patriotic action, to a large degree, will be determined by its commencement and the All-Union lesson on CPSU history. The effectiveness of the lesson will be greater if it takes place in historical and historical regional studies museums, and museums of Komsomol, military and labor glory. It is necessary to invite veterans of the party and Komsomol, military and labor to the lesson. These are the remarkable people who wrote the heroic history of our motherland. Their presentations and reminiscences will allow the soldiers to more deeply understand and sense their participation in the country's fate and their responsibility for its future. During the lesson it is possible to include the reports of the Komsomol members on their completion of their Komsomol assignments and participation in the competition for the right to sign the report of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The second stage is a continuation of the first and will extend into the summer term of the 1986 academic year. During this stage units and ships of the Komsomol organization will fight for the right to be recipients of the "Keep a Revolutionary Pace!" memorial pennant.

The third stage--the 1987 academic year--will commence with the presentation to the best Komsomol organizations of the memorial pennant, which will be conferred according to the decision of district political directorates, groups of forces, fleets and corresponding political organs.

The primary feature of the third stage of the action will be a watch by Komsomol members and young people in honor of the 70th Anniversary of the Great October, and one of the important events--photographing the outstanding academic and military performers together with veterans near historical and memorial locations, and near revolutionary and military relics.

[Question] What is a Leninist task?

[Answer] The following needs to be said on this question. The development and presentation of Leninist tasks for Komsomol organizations, and every Komsomol member and young soldier are organized and implemented by the political organs, party committees and bureaus jointly with elected Komsomol organizations. Tasks are free ranging, taking into account problems being resolved, adopted socialist obligations, and Komsomol initiatives and projects.

What are Leninist tasks specifically? As a rule, there are one or several practical assignments. These concern tasks to the Komsomol organizations and also personal tasks to the Komsomol members. They are directly related to in-depth study of program documents of the party, the heroic history of the CPSU, the Komsomol, further improvements of combat mastery, and ideological-political and physical training. They are also related to specific work in strengthening military discipline, the complete elimination of negative manifestations in military collectives, and the formation of a healthy morale in them.

At present, the drawing up of Leninist tasks is, by and large, nearing completion in party and Komsomol organizations. It can be noted with

satisfaction that great preparatory work has visibly stepped up the efforts of the Komsomol organizations in the Moscow, Turkestan, Kiev and Leningrad military districts, the Moscow Air Defense District, and others in the primary areas of the life and combat training of soldiers of the Army and Navy.

To caution activists against possible mistakes, I note that individual Leninist tasks, as opposed to collective ones, essentially have one, two and a maximum of three specific missions. I will cite a case for further clarity. In the Komsomol subunit organization where Private First Class A. Koryavin, Hero of the Soviet Union, served, a goal has been set forth for the soldiers in the Leninist task: to master the three related military specialties which he had mastered. It is good that personal Leninist tasks often include such matters as the development and introduction of various proposals, the preparation of essays, the manufacture of trainers and visual aids, the economic use of fuel and oil products, the extension of the overhaul times for equipment usage, the mastery of advanced techniques of military labor, and the providing of public service and amenities to barracks and classrooms, etc.

[Question] How will the results of the stages and all patriotic actions be summed up?

[Answer] The main political directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy directed the political organs, political committees and bureaus, and the Komsomol committees to regularly examine participation of Komsomol organizations in the All-Union patriotic action "Keep a Revolutionary Pace!", to render assistance, and at the end of each period of instruction to positively analyze their progress toward completing the Leninist tasks, and also to discuss measures for encouraging outstanding performers.

It is advisable to sum up the results of the work by the Army and Navy Komsomol organizations during the action in the Komsomol organizations of the subunits, units and ships.

This action will be replete with actual lessons of ideological and civic maturity and patriotism. It is important to attach a definiteness, a high businesslike manner, and a constant focus on real end results to all work.

13110

CSO: 1801/78

ARMED FORCES

REVIEW: LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF RED ARMY, 1918-1920

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jan 86 p 2

[Review by Lt Col Justice I. Vashkevich under the rubric "Book Notes": "From First Decrees" of "Pravobyie osnovy stroitelstva Krasnoy Armii" [Legal Foundations of the Red Army's Military Organizational Development 1918-1920] by V. P. Portnov, M. M. Slavin, Moscow, "nauka" Publishing House, 1985.]

[Text] The strengthening of the legal foundation of state and public life, discussed in a draft of a new wording of the CPSU Program, remains the subject of special party concern. This concern was clearly manifested in all stages of Soviet military organizational development. How the foundation of Soviet military legal relations was layed out is explained in the book "The Legal Foundations of the Red Army's Military Organizational Development. 1918-1920."

The question of the Red Army's organizational development was completely new, earlier it was not even posed theoretically, and the organizational development of our army could be conducted successfully only because it was accomplished in the spirit of general Soviet organizational development. The book deals in detail with the implementation of such principles of Soviet military organizational development as the leading role of the communist party, the unity of the army and the working people, one-man command and socialist law.

The book is written in the historical-juridicial research genre. It presents a wide array of legal documents, including ones up to now unknown in scientific circulation and propaganda. Additionally, the authors give a thorough historical nature to each period of the formation of the Red Army, right up to the crushing defeat of the interventionists and White Guards. Such a style of presenting materials allows one to see the titanic and innovative works of V. I. Lenin, the entire party, and the organs of the young Soviet Republic in the process of resolving specific tasks of military organizational development, and to realize its revolutionary-class essence in greater depth.

The authors note that each decree and other determinations of Soviet power on military matters expressed the basic interests of the workers, were enthusiastically supported by them, and were often anticipated by the

revolutionary practice of the masses and grew out of it. For example, the Interim regulations on the democratization of the old army military-revolutionary committee of the headquarters of the supreme high command was adopted on 30 November 1917. Meanwhile, the soldiers' committees conducted this work immediately after the victory of the October Revolution. The establishment in 1918 of universal military service met the vital interests of the nation itself. "After all, at that time and place," recalled S. S. Kemenev, "no conscript rosters were ordered... It was simply said--such an age go to war. Each person could hide his age, however, he went." The fact that the workers continued voluntarily and conscientiously entering the service of the revolution is convincing evidence of the social equity of Soviet laws and their complete accord with the will of the working people.

The book traces the process of the creation of the organs of military control, army party-political apparatus and military justice. The regulations by which they were guided and the first army regulations and manuals are analyzed. Document after document presented the consistent party policy of raising the Red Army's combat effectiveness based on organization and conscientious troop discipline, and legality and firm procedures laid down by regulations. A special section is dedicated to historical resolutions on military questions of the 8th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks).

The book promotes a deeper understanding of the legislative policies of the CPSU in the area of military organizational development.

13110
CSO:1801/91

ARMED FORCES

EDITORIAL: MOTORIZED RIFLE TROOPS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Mar 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Motorized Rifle Troops"]

[Text] Every Soviet soldier, regardless of his service or branch of service, and every Soviet person has special respect for motorized rifle troops. This is the oldest service in our Armed Forces. Infantry regiments were the first units formed in the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. And these units wrote the first lines in our Armed Forces' military annals -- victories at Pskov and Narva. During the Great Patriotic War four out of every five front liner who fought against the enemy as part of the Ground Forces, where most of the people fought, were infantry.

Considering a private in the valorous infantry as the primary hero of the past war in no way detracts from the magnitude of feats accomplished by military aviators and sailors, tankers and artillery men and by the representatives of all the other branches of service. This is because it is the infantry that put the final period to battles and operations after it had consolidated the success achieved through the common effort. Not in a figurative, but in a direct sense, infantry remained the real queen of the battlefield, ready to offer its Herculean chest to the enemy's main attacks and take the primary weight of the attack on its own powerful shoulders.

Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General A. Rodimtsev wrote about a private in our heroic infantry in this way. "Excessive and inconceivable psychological and physical stresses caused by surprise attacks, night maneuvers, crossings and hardships in the trenches came his way and after withstanding all these tests, he has become the embodiment of the inexhaustible fortitude of people who have been indoctrinated by Lenin's Party and who are selflessly devoted to communist ideals. The war illuminated aspects of his character that amazed the world. This soldier could be killed, but he died unconquered."

It is therefore logical that the first elements in our Armed Forces to gain the rank of Guards were infantry units [soyedineniye]. In September 1941 the 100th, 127th, 153d and 161st Infantry Divisions which had fought heroically at Minsk and Smolensk and had taken part in the counterstrike at Yelnay became Guards divisions. During the war a total of 40 infantry corps and 117

infantry divisions were transformed into Guards units. And it is in its own way symbolic that the 1st Moscow Motorized Rifle Division was among the first units to gain the rank of Guards.

As far back as the pre-war years when they were resolving fundamental issues involved in structuring the military, the party and state insightfully defined the future development of infantry forces and set out to motorize them and reinforce their fire power. In the post-war period and in the early 60's the task of completely motorizing our Army's infantry was worked out and the concept of "infantry subunit" [podrazdeleniye] became a part of history.

Armored combat vehicles that are equipped with rapid-firing weapons and instrumentation so that they can effectively navigate and conduct aimed fire day and night, that are very mobile and maneuverable and have a long operating life epitomize our present-day motorized rifle forces.

In modern battle motor riflemen go into the attack along with tanks, are accompanied by fire from artillery and rockets, are supported by aviation and are reliably protected from aerial attack by air defense systems. This is more than mutual support. This is a single force, one organism that is controlled by the will of the combined arms commanders.

The fire power of motor riflemen has been drastically increased as a result of their being equipped with automatic weapons and a variety of other weapons to combat enemy tanks and aircraft. When comparing a present-day motorized rifle division with a pre-war infantry division, one finds that the number of automatic weapons has increased by a factor of approximately 13, tanks by a factor of 16 and armored vehicles by a factor of 37. And the enormous qualitative differences in equipment and weapons must also be kept in mind. On the eve of the Great Patriotic War an infantry division artillery volley weighed 1.7 tons. A volley from a modern motorized rifle division weighs more than 53 tons. In other words, it is equal to the volley from thirty pre-war divisions. And this does not even consider the fire power of nuclear warheads.

Equipment and tactics change. The sons and grandsons of front line veterans now stand under the glory-covered combat banners of motorized rifle units. The outstanding military traditions of Soviet infantry are being handed from one generation of soldiers to the next like a weapon that never grows old. Motor riflemen of the 80's are ready to repeat the following lines after motorized rifle platoon commander Lieutenant A. Stovba, who was awarded the Order of Lenin for a deed accomplished while fulfilling his international duty:

We have not forgotten the traditions of our fathers,
Their courage and honor live in us.

Their ardent love for their eternally young branch of service, for their unit and subunit and their readiness to make every effort to be one of the outstanding personnel link motorized riflemen with the soldiers of all branches of service. A glorious tradition in motorized rifle forces is tirelessly improving field training, creatively seeking new, more effective methods for using equipment and weapons and evaluating what they have achieved

against one standard, the standard of modern war. The training and indoctrinational process in motorized rifle elements which have an especially large number of military specialties is reflected in the diversity of training forms and methods. This is conditioned by the constant interest that other services of the Armed Forces show in the experience of motorized riflemen. In turn, motor riflemen borrow a lot from their brothers in arms, especially from tankers and artillerymen.

In motorized rifle units, as everywhere in the Army and Navy, every day of winter military training is permeated with the struggle to reach new limits in combat readiness, to complete their competition commitments under the motto "The 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress -- Our Selfless Military Labor". Just as all Soviet soldiers, motor riflemen have mentally and spiritually accepted CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade K. U. Chernenko's instructions that "we must keep our powder dry and be always on the alert so long as the threat of U.S. and NATO nuclear missiles hangs over our country."

Many large motorized rifle forces [soyedineniye] and units are well known in the Armed Forces not only for their military merit, but also for their achievements in military training and competition. Guards Motorized Rifle Ryzhitsa Division imeni Hero of the Soviet Union Major General I. V. Panfilov, Guards Motorized Rifle Taman Division imeni M. I. Kalinin, Guards Motorized Rifle Irkutsk-Pinsk Division imeni RSFSR Supreme Soviet, Motorized Rifle Pacific Ocean Division and others are included in this group.

There are many motorized rifle units and subunits that are consistently achieving excellent results in their military labors. For ten years the motorized rifle battalion commanded by Major A. Busolayev (Central Asian Military District) has received nothing but excellent and good scores in its training and evaluation exercises. Subunit personnel have completed every point of their competition commitments for three years in a row. The motorized rifle company commanded by Captain V. Savchenko (Group of Soviet Forces in Germany) have completed their firing exercises at only the outstanding level for several training periods.

While actively putting the experience of elements that are foremost in competition, as well as the achievements of military science, into practice and creatively improving the training and indoctrinational process, motorized rifle force commanders, political agencies and party and Komsomol organizations are showing special concern for the ideological tempering of soldiers, for their development of communist convictions and their selfless devotion to their patriotic and international duty and to the military oath. During the year celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet Peoples' Victory in the Great Patriotic War, party and political work in units is being enriched with new, interesting propaganda forms about the Armed Forces' heroic past. It is also being enhanced by the fact that young soldiers have access to the eternal revolutionary, military and labor traditions of the older generation. The meetings with front line veterans right in companies and batteries, the comprehensive study of the military path of brother-soldiers and discussion about books and films with heroic-patriotic tones are evoking a lively response in the hearts of soldiers.

The constant appeal to the experiences of front line veterans and the traditions of the Armed Forces and their branches of service are helping successfully resolve the task of strengthening military discipline and regulatory order, rallying military collectives and confirming the spirit of friendship and military comradeship which have always been strong in the monolithic infantry system. Commanders, political agencies and headquarters are taking care that, as is befitting, every motorized rifle subunit is an example of ceremonial appearance and physical endurance.

Soviet motorized rifle forces equipped with first-class equipment and weapons are the pride of the working and heroic people. The successors of those who raised the revolutionary Red Banner high during the Civil War, who withstood in '41 and conquered in '45, have that same love for their Socialist Motherland and that same limitless devotion to the affairs of the Communist Party in their heart. And they also have that same readiness to heroically defend their native land and the conquests of socialism.

12511

CSO: 8144/0403

ARMED FORCES

USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' DECREE ON WARRANT OFFICERS

Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH
SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 32, 1985 pp 619-640

[Decree No 153 of the USSR Council of Ministers on Approving the Statute on Military Service by Warrant Officers of the USSR Armed Forces]

[Text] For the purpose of further improving the military service requirements of warrant officers of the USSR Armed Forces, the USSR Council of Ministers hereby resolves:

1. To approve, in accordance with the USSR Law on Universal Military Service dated 12 October 1967, the attached Statute on Military Service by Warrant Officers of the USSR Armed Forces.

2. To spread the application of the Statute on Military Service by Warrant Officers of the USSR Armed Forces approved by this decree to warrant officers of agencies of the USSR Committee for State Security.

3. To ascertain that warrant officers on active duty in localities of the USSR where terms of service have been established for officer personnel by decrees of the USSR Council of Ministers are granted 45 days regular leave.

4. To spread the application of paragraph 3 of this decree to service members on extended active duty.

5. To authorize the chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security and the USSR minister of internal affairs to determine, in conformity with the rights of officials provided for by the Statute on Service by Warrant Officers of the USSR Armed Forces, the rights of officials of the border troops, internal security troops, and state security agencies.

6. In Decree No 845 of the USSR Council of Ministers dated 18 November 1971 "On Warrant Officers of the USSR Armed Forces":

To consider paragraphs 1 and 13 as having become invalid;

To eliminate from paragraph 12 the words: "and the Statute on Military Service by Warrant Officers of the USSR Armed Forces approved by it."

7. To consider the decisions of the USSR government according to the attached list as having become invalid.

N. Ryzhkov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

M. Smirtyukov, Administrator of the USSR Council of Ministers

Moscow, The Kremlin, 2 October 1985, No 934

Approved by USSR Council of Ministers' Decree No 934 dated 2 October 1985.

STATUTE ON MILITARY SERVICE BY WARRANT OFFICERS OF THE USSR ARMED FORCES

Chapter 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. In accordance with the USSR Law on Universal Military Service, this statute specifies the military service requirements of warrant officers of the USSR Armed Forces and their rights and responsibilities.

Warrant officers of the USSR Armed Forces include citizens of the USSR who have been given the following military ranks established by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR:

warrant officer and chief warrant officer in the Soviet Army, coastal units and aviation of the Navy, and the border and internal security troops;

warrant officer and chief warrant officer on ships, vessels, and in coastal combat support units of the Navy, in maritime units of the border troops, and in battalions, escort ships (cutters) of the internal security troops.

2. Warrant officers are the immediate assistants of officer personnel in carrying out the tasks levied on the USSR Armed Forces by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the USSR government.

3. Military service of warrant officers consists of active and reserve duty in USSR Armed Forces.

Warrant officers can be on active military duty until the age of 45, after which they are subject to transfer into the reserve of the USSR Armed Forces. When necessary, certain individuals may be kept on active duty, with their concurrence, until age 50, as prescribed by orders of the minister of defense, the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Security, and the USSR minister of internal affairs, accordingly.

Warrant officers kept in the military service beyond the maximum active-duty age limit may be discharged before the expiration of the term for which they were kept on duty under Article 36 of this statute.

4. The beginning of active duty as warrant officers is considered:

a) for soldiers, seamen, sergeants, and petty officers on active first-term and extended military duty--the signature date of the order promoting them to warrant officer;

b) for soldiers, seamen, sergeants, and petty officers in the reserve--the signature date of the order promoting them to warrant officer, but not earlier than the assignment departure date indicated in the orders of the military commissariat;

c) for warrant officers coming on active duty from the reserves--the assignment departure date indicated in the orders of the military commissariat.

Chapter 2

MANNING POSITIONS SUBJECT TO BE FILLED BY WARRANT OFFICERS

5. Individuals aged 35 and under, disciplined and morally stable, preferably having a higher or secondary education, having proven themselves favorably in military duty or in production, and meeting the necessary requirements for service in the USSR Armed Forces are accepted on active military duty as warrant officers.

Positions to be filled by warrant officers are manned by:

a) soldiers, seamen, sergeants, and petty officers on active first-term and extended military duty having completed warrant officer schools;

b) soldiers, seamen, sergeants, and petty officers on active first-term military duty having completed technician schools under a program of a secondary specialized educational institution;

c) soldiers, seamen, sergeants, and petty officers having a higher or secondary specialized education related by training profile to a corresponding military specialty and having served at least one year of the initial active military duty commitment;

d) reserve soldiers, seamen, sergeants, and petty officers having a higher or secondary specialized education related by training profile to a corresponding military specialty;

e) reserve soldiers, seamen, sergeants, and petty officers from among those having gone through the initial active military duty commitment graduating from warrant officer schools;

f) reserve warrant officers;

g) women with the appropriate specialized training having a higher or secondary education. The lists of positions to be filled by warrant officers to which women can be assigned and also the procedures for filling these

positions with other individuals are determined accordingly by orders of the minister of defense, the chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, and the USSR minister of internal affairs.

Individuals are admitted to active military duty as warrant officers on a voluntary basis for a period of no less than 5 years.

6. Warrant officers can extend their term of active military service voluntarily for no less than 3 years each time.

7. Admitting individuals to active military duty as warrant officers, extending terms of service, and retaining them on active military duty beyond the maximum age are accomplished by a commander of a regiment (1st class ship), the equivalent or higher.

8. Individuals enrolled in warrant officer schools have the status of officer candidates of military schools during instruction at these schools.

The procedures and periods of training at warrant officer schools and assigning service members to these schools for training while they are serving their initial active duty commitment, but not earlier than 1 year after induction, and also the procedures and periods of additional training and increasing the qualifications of warrant officers are specified accordingly by orders of the minister of defense, the chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, and the USSR minister of internal affairs.

Training plans, curriculums, and periods of training warrant officers at technician schools are specified by the minister of defense in coordination with the USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

Chapter 3

AWARDING MILITARY RANKS

9. Warrant officer ranks are awarded to service members and persons subject to military service taking into account their political, business, and moral qualities, military or specialized training, duty experience, and other conditions specified by this statute.

10. Individuals accepted on active military duty as warrant officers in accordance with paragraphs "a-e" and "g" of article 5 of this statute are awarded the military rank of warrant officer.

11. The rank of chief warrant officer is awarded to warrant officers serving 5 or more years as warrant officers, with at least 1 year in positions to be filled by chief warrant officers or officers in accordance with the lists of positions approved accordingly by orders of the minister of defense, the chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, and the USSR minister of internal affairs.

The rank of chief warrant officer can also be awarded to warrant officers:

for high moral and fighting qualities demonstrated in defending the USSR and fulfilling their international duty, regardless of time served as a warrant officer and the position held;

for 15 years of uninterrupted irreproachable service as a warrant officer, regardless of the position held;

for standing alert duty (combat duty), in accordance with procedures established for promoting officer personnel to one level higher than the rank specified for the authorized position.

12. Warrant officer ranks are awarded by order of the commander of an army, flotilla, district forces, group of forces, fleet, chiefs of main and central directorates of the Ministry of Defense, and their equivalents and above.

13. Warrant officers can be deprived of rank as specified by the Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces and also under a sentence of a court when convicted of a heinous crime.

14. In the event of deprivation of rank, warrant officers not serving the prescribed term of active military duty before acceptance on active duty as warrant officers are transferred to the status of rank and file and seamen and transferred to the reserve at the same time as their peers.

15. Individuals deprived of the rank of warrant officer, who subsequently prove themselves worthy of filling warrant officer positions, can be promoted to the rank of warrant officer by order of the commander of forces of a military district, his equivalent or higher according to representations of military commissariats of union (not broken down into oblasts) and autonomous republics and kray and oblast (Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev city) military commissariats.

16. Reduction in rank of chief warrant officers by one grade can be done as a disciplinary punishment in accordance with the Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces.

Warrant officers reduced in rank can be restored to the previous rank after the period prescribed by the Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces has elapsed.

17. Warrant officers having a higher or secondary civilian education expressing a desire to obtain a secondary specialized military education without separation from the service are authorized to take examinations without attending lectures in accordance with the curriculum of a secondary military educational institution and subsequently serving as a warrant officer.

Procedures for preparing and taking these examinations are specified accordingly by orders of the minister of defense, the chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, and the USSR minister of internal affairs.

Warrant officers are awarded officer rank in accordance with procedures established by the Regulation on Military Service by Officer Personnel of the USSR Armed Forces.

Chapter Four

POSITION APPOINTMENT, REASSIGNMENT, AND EFFICIENCY RATING

18. Positions to be filled by warrant officers and the ranks corresponding to these positions are specified by special listings and provided for in the manning tables. The listings of these positions are approved accordingly by orders of the minister of defense, the chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, and the USSR minister of internal affairs.

19. Warrant officers are appointed to positions by order of a commander of a regiment (1st class ship), his equivalent or higher.

20. Warrant officers having a higher or secondary education can be assigned to positions to be filled by officers, taking into account their political, professional, and moral qualities.

Assignment of warrant officers to officer positions is done by orders of commanders (supervisors) who are granted the right to assign officers to these positions.

Upon arrival of officers for filling these positions and in the absence of other vacant officer positions, warrant officers occupying officer positions are reassigned to warrant officer positions.

21. Duty reassignment of warrant officers within a military unit, establishment, military educational institution, enterprise, or organization (hereafter referred to as military units) not related to organizational measures, orders to training, or discharge from active military duty, as a rule, is done after the end of the winter and summer training periods in the USSR Armed Forces. Reassignment at another time is permitted only in cases of extreme official necessity.

22. Warrant officers are reassigned from one military unit to another:

a) by application of warrant officers upon expiration of the period for which they were accepted into the service, given valid reasons;

b) for health reasons, if a military medical board concludes that performance of duties in the position held or serving in a given locality is counter-indicated for a warrant officer;

c) for family reasons, when a military medical board concludes that living at a warrant officer's duty location is counter-indicated for family members;

d) in connection with organizational measures, when there are no vacant positions corresponding to a warrant officer's specialty, level of training, or his work experience.

In connection with the formation, deployment, and relocation of military units, commissioning of new ships, and in other instances of official necessity, warrant officers can be reassigned by decision of the commander of district forces, group of forces, fleet, or his equivalent or above.

Warrant officers can be detached, with their concurrence, for further active military duty:

from the Soviet Army and Navy to the USSR Committee for State Security and to the Internal Troops of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs;

from the USSR Committee for State Security and the Internal Troops of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs to the Soviet Army and Navy.

Reassignment of warrant officers in accordance with this article is accomplished under procedures established accordingly by orders of the minister of defense, the chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, and the USSR minister of internal affairs.

23. Reassignment of warrant officers to lower positions is done:

a) during staff reductions;

b) for health reasons, in accordance with a military medical board's conclusion;

c) for incompetency;

d) as a disciplinary punishment in accordance with the Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces or by petition of a warrant officer's court of honor;

e) for age or family reasons.

Warrant officers are reassigned under paragraphs "a," "b," and "e" by order of a commander of a regiment (1st class ship), his equivalent or above.

Assignment with a reduction in position as a disciplinary punishment is done by supervisors who are granted such a right by the Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces. These supervisors also can reduce warrant officers in position upon petition by a warrant officer's court of honor and for incompetency.

The personnel order reassigning a warrant officer to a lower position indicates the grounds for the reassignment provided for in this article.

Warrant officers reassigned to lower positions may subsequently be assigned to positions held earlier or equivalent positions taking into account their work experience, political, professional, and moral qualities, and state of health.

24. Warrant officers are given efficiency ratings at least once every 5 years.

Warrant officers are rated by their immediate supervisors taking into account the opinion of the political organ, and party or Komsomol organizations concerning the service member being rated.

Supervisors rating their subordinates are personally responsible for the objectivity of the efficiency reports and the validity of the conclusions and recommendations set forth in them.

Warrant officers are obliged to eliminate the deficiencies noted in an efficiency report. Immediate supervisors must require them to eliminate the deficiencies, assist them in doing this, and ensure realization of the conclusions made taking into account the warrant officers' service after the efficiency rating.

Warrant officer proficiency rating procedures are determined accordingly by orders of the minister of defense, the chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, and the USSR minister of internal affairs.

Chapter 5

LEAVES

25. Warrant officers on active military duty are granted the following types of leave:

- a) regular leave;
- b) short-term leave;
- c) medical leave;
- d) holiday leave;
- e) additional leave authorized by decisions of the USSR Council of Ministers;
- f) maternity leave for female warrant officers and leave for caring for the child until he reaches 1 and 1/2 years of age.

The procedures for granting leaves are specified accordingly by orders of the minister of defense, the chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, and the USSR minister of internal affairs.

26. Regular leaves are granted warrant officers each calendar year for the following duration:

- a) for a period of 30 days for those serving in the USSR Armed Forces for less than 25 calendar years, other than individuals mentioned in paragraphs "c" and "d" of this article;

b) for a period of 45 days for those serving in the USSR Armed Forces for 25 years or more;

c) for a period of 45 days for those on flying status, serving on submarines and guided-missile and torpedo cutters, and standing alert duty (combat duty) under particularly difficult conditions. The lists of positions authorized 45 days regular leave are approved accordingly by orders of the minister of defense, the chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, and the USSR minister of internal affairs.

By decision of the minister of defense, the chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, and the USSR minister of internal affairs, 45 days regular leave can also be granted in exceptional cases to other groups of warrant officers in need of a longer period of rest in connection with difficult duty conditions.

27. Warrant officers failing to appear for duty without valid reasons are docked from their regular leave the number of days absent. In this case, regular leave must not be less than 15 days. The decision to dock regular leave is made by the commander (supervisor) having the right to grant leaves.

Warrant officers failing to appear for duty without valid reasons in the year of discharge from active military duty are docked from their regular leave the number of days absent. In this case, the regular leave must not be less than one-half the leave authorized them for that year.

28. Regular leave must be granted to every warrant officer during the calendar year, except for those who are authorized to combine regular leaves for 2 years. In special cases, with the immediate supervisor's permission, the commander of an army or flotilla, his equivalent or above, may grant regular leave for the past year in the first quarter of the new year if leave was not granted due to exceptional circumstances.

For individuals accepted on active military duty as warrant officers, the length of regular leave in the year they entered the service is calculated at the rate of 2 and 1/2 days for each full month of service since the date their service began. Furthermore, warrant officers who are entitled to 10 or more days of leave are issued military transportation documents for passage to their leave location and back and granted travel time in addition to their leave. Leaves of less than 10 days, at the warrant officers' wish, may be granted simultaneously with regular leave the following year.

For warrant officers being discharged from active duty (other than warrant officers being discharged for age or illness) the length of regular leave is calculated at a rate of 2 and 1/2 days for each full month of service in the year of discharge. In addition, military transportation documents are issued for passage to the leave location and back to the previous place of duty or to a selected place of residence, and travel time is granted in addition to the leave time, taking into account the requirements set forth by the second paragraph of this article.

For warrant officers being discharged from active duty for age or illness, regular leave for the year of discharge is granted for the period established by paragraphs "a" and "b" of article 26 of this statute.

29. For warrant officers falling ill during regular leave, the leave is extended by the number of unused leave days upon their recovery. In this instance, leaves are extended by the commander (supervisor) granting the leave based on appropriate verification by the treating physician and chief (head physician) of the medical facility.

Warrant officers approved as candidates for training or for reassignment to a locality where tours of duty have been set for officer personnel or to Soviet forces stationed temporarily abroad, regular leave is granted so that it is used completely before they depart for the place of training or new duty location.

Warrant officers serving in Soviet forces temporarily located abroad, as a rule, take regular leave in the USSR. In exceptional cases, these individuals may be authorized to take regular leave without going to the USSR in procedures specified accordingly by orders of the minister of defense, the chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, and the USSR minister of internal affairs.

When warrant officers are not holding authorized positions, regular leave time is excluded from the total length of time they are under orders of corresponding commanders (chiefs).

Recalling warrant officers from regular leave is permitted only in the event of extreme official necessity with authorization of the immediate supervisor by the commander of an army, flotilla, or their equivalent and above. In the event of recall from regular leave, the unused portion, as a rule, is granted that year. Furthermore, if the unused portion of leave is 10 days or more, the service member is issued military transportation documents for passage to the leave location, but not beyond the point from which he was recalled, and back and is also granted travel time in addition to the leave.

30. Warrant officers serving in the Far East and Transbaykal military districts, the Pacific Fleet, and also in areas of the Far North and equivalent localities are authorized, if they wish, to combine regular leaves for 2 years. In so doing, the total duration of the combined leave must not exceed 3 months, including travel time to and from the leave location. In the event these individuals are transferred to other locations, their unused combined leave for the past and current year is granted for the new duty location.

If duty requires, the combined leave for the new duty location may be granted in two periods, within limits of the total duration, with military transportation documents issued each time.

31. Short-term leaves are granted officers, given particularly valid reasons, for a period of up to 10 days, not counting the time needed for travel to and from the leave location.

Short-term leave is not counted as regular leave.

32. Medical leaves are granted warrant officers based on the conclusion of a medical board.

The duration of medical leave is determined by the nature of the illness. In all, the continuous stay in medical institutions for treatment and on medical leave during peacetime should not exceed 4 months, except instances where active legislation provides for longer stays for treatment of specific illnesses. This period may be extended by decision of the commander of an army, flotilla, district forces, or group of forces, chiefs of main and central directorates of the Ministry of Defense, their equivalent or above based on the conclusion of the medical institution. After the prescribed period of a service member's continuous stay for treatment and on medical leave (taking into account the extension), warrant officers are subject to certification by a medical board to decide on their fitness for military service.

Upon discharge of warrant officers from active military duty, medical leave is not granted.

Medical leave is not counted as regular leave.

33. Warrant officers studying at military educational institutions are granted vacation leaves during class breaks for periods specified by the curriculums.

Vacation leave is not counted as regular leave.

34. In granting warrant officers regular, short-term, and medical leaves, travel time to and from the leave location amount to not over 15 days is granted in addition to the prescribed leave time.

35. Female warrant officers are granted maternity leave with retention of pay and allowances and rations and, if they desire and have at least 1 year of service, partially paid leave to care for the child (without retention of pay and allowances and rations) for a duration as specified by current legislation. In addition to this leave, at the woman's request, additional leave is granted, without retention of pay and allowances and rations, to care for the child until he reaches the age of 1 and 1/2 years. This leave time counts towards the length of continuous service for establishing pay for appointment, length of service for payment of increment for continuous service in remote and highly mountainous areas of the USSR and a one-time monetary compensation for continuous service, and also towards length of service for pension and time in grade.

Maternity leave is not counted as regular leave. Female warrant officers are granted regular leave for the past year before maternity leave or immediately after it.

Regular leave in the year of leave to care for a child is completed is computed from the day this leave was completed to the end of the calendar year at a rate of 2 and 1/2 days for every full month of service and is granted taking into account the requirements set forth by the first and second paragraphs of article 28 of this statute.

Female warrant officers are released from performing official duties (classes) to care for a sick child for the length of time and as specified by current legislation.

Chapter 6

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

36. Warrant officers enjoy the full socio-economic, political, and personal rights and freedoms and bear all the responsibilities of citizens of the USSR provided for by the USSR Constitution.

The rights and responsibilities of warrant officers resulting from the conditions of military service are determined by the USSR Law on Universal Military Service, the military oath, military regulations, and this statute.

Warrant officers are obligated:

to serve selflessly their Motherland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, not to spare their efforts or their life, and to endure steadfastly the burdens and deprivations of military service;

to study military affairs conscientiously, be an example for subordinates in everything, know and skillfully use the weapons and combat equipment entrusted to them, maintain prescribed order, and strengthen military discipline;

to show constant concern for preserving the health of subordinates, their cultural level, and material and daily support, and respect their personal integrity;

always and everywhere to value the honor and combat glory of the USSR Armed Forces and their military unit, defend the honor and dignity of their military rank, strictly observe the requirements of laws, the military oath, and military regulations, and the standards of communist morality, and take care of state and public property. Be vigilant and strictly preserve military and state secrecy;

implicitly carry out the orders and instructions of commanders and superiors.

Conscientious execution of official duties by warrant officers and the results achieved by them in their assigned sections may be noted by command authorities by morale and material incentive measures.

Warrant officers serving irreproachably on active military duty for 10, 15, and 20 calendar years are awarded the medal "For Exemplary Service" III, II,

and I Class, respectively. They are awarded the medal "Veteran of the USSR Armed Forces" for exceptional service for 25 calendar years.

Warrant officers may be submitted for USSR state awards for courage and valor demonstrated in carrying out their military duty, for excellent indicators in combat and political training, for excellent mastery of new, complex combat equipment, and for other services for the USSR Armed Forces and the Soviet state.

37. Warrant officers receive from the state pay and allowances and rations according to standards established by the USSR Council of Ministers.

38. Warrant officers and their family members enjoy privileges when traveling via rail, water, motor vehicle, and air, and also in the area of health care, education, social security, and other privileges in accordance with current legislation.

39. Warrant officers and their family members are provided living quarters at the service member's duty location and pay for their use at a reduced rate in accordance with current legislation.

Allocation of living quarters to warrant officers transferred to the reserve or retired is accomplished by the executive committees of soviets of people's deputies as prescribed by the USSR Council of Ministers.

40. Warrant officers may study at secondary general educational night schools, and also at civilian correspondence and night higher and secondary specialized educational institutions related in training profile to their military specialty or helping to increase their specialized knowledge by nature of the work they do.

Warrant officers are given personal authorization to study by their immediate supervisors as prescribed accordingly by orders of the minister of defense, the chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, and the USSR minister of internal affairs.

41. Warrant officers and their families are provided pensions under procedures and terms prescribed by the USSR Council of Ministers.

42. Warrant officers discharged from active military duty for incompetency, commission of offenses discrediting the service member's rank, or in connection with a conviction for a crime committed (without deprivation of rank) are restricted in material support and the granting of privileges in accordance with current legislation.

43. Warrant officers transferred to the reserve or retired from military units, establishments, enterprises, and organizations located in regions of the Far North and equivalent regions and going to work in these regions and localities no later than three months after their transfer have the time of their uninterrupted military service in these regions and localities included in their uninterrupted length of service for obtaining pay increments and other benefits prescribed for workers and employees in these areas.

44. Reserve warrant officers called up for training or inspection sessions in the Soviet Army and Navy are paid a daily allowance of 80 kopecks for each day by the Ministry of Defense.

Reserve warrant officers wear the military uniform during these training or inspection sessions.

45. Warrant officers bear responsibility:

for breaches of military discipline and public order, in accordance with the Disciplinary Regulations of the USSR Armed Forces;

for crimes committed by them, criminal responsibility in accordance with current legislation;

for material damage caused by them, in accordance with the Statute on Material Responsibility of Service Members for Damage Caused to the State.

Chapter 7

RELEASE FROM ACTIVE MILITARY DUTY

46. Warrant officers are released from active military duty:

a) after serving the prescribed term of active military duty, if warrant officers do not express the desire to continue serving;

b) for age, having reached the age limit for being on active military duty;

c) for staff reductions--when there is no possibility of using their services on active duty in connection with staff reductions or organizational measures (in the absence of other grounds for transfer to the reserve);

d) for illness--declared unfit for military service by military medical boards during peacetime (limited category II fitness during wartime) or declared unfit for military service with exclusion from the military registration list;

e) for limited state of health--disabled during peacetime declared fit for duty by military medical boards (limited category I fitness during wartime), when there is no possibility of using their services on active military duty in connection with the lack of appropriate vacant positions;

f) for incompetency;

g) for offenses discrediting a service member's rank;

h) in connection with conviction of a criminal offense;

i) for family reasons--given particularly valid reasons preventing female warrant officers from performing their military duties (in the absence of

other grounds for discharge). On this basis, female warrant officers may be released from active duty ahead of time at their request or at the decision of command authorities in connection with the birth of a child in the event it is not possible for them to continue to perform their official duties of the position held.

47. Warrant officers are released from active military duty by order of the commander of an army, flotilla, district forces, group of forces, or fleet, chiefs of main and central directorates of the Ministry of Defense, or their equivalent or above.

48. Warrant officers who are the subjects of an investigation or have a criminal case pending before the court will not be released from active military duty until the case is finally resolved.

49. Warrant officers sentenced for crimes committed to punishment not related to deprivation of freedom (other than individuals given a suspended sentence with mandatory hard labor) may be kept on active military duty at the decision of commanders (chiefs) who are granted the right of discharging warrant officers from active military duty.

In accordance with the 18 May 1981 Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, 1981, No 21, Art 741), warrant officers discharged from active military duty in connection with an illegal conviction or released from positions held in connection with an illegal institution of criminal proceedings are reinstated on active military duty in the positions held earlier or equivalent positions in accordance with established procedure.

50. Warrant officers released from active military duty on grounds specified in paragraphs "a-g" and "i" of article 46 of this statute are:

a) transferred to the reserve if they have not reached the age limit for the reserve and are fit for military service in peacetime or wartime;

b) retired if they have reached the age limit for the reserve or are declared by military medical boards to be unfit for health reasons for military service and removed from the military registration list.

51. Warrant officers serving flawlessly for 25 years or more (calculated on a preferential basis) or having done especially meritorious services to the USSR Armed Force and the Soviet state, regardless of length of service, upon transfer to the reserve or retirement, may be granted the right to wear the military uniform by orders of commanders (chiefs) executing the discharge. This does not include individuals discharged from active military duty under paragraphs "f-h" of article 46 of this statute.

52. Warrant officers are discharged for incompetency and for offenses discrediting a service member's rank after a thorough evaluation of their political, professional, and moral qualities and a careful study of the reasons for the offenses committed when educational and disciplinary measures taken have not yielded favorable results.

53. Warrant officers' date of discharge from active military service is the day on which they are removed from the unit's personnel roster by the unit order.

54. A change in a military unit's deployment location cannot serve as grounds for the early release of warrant officers from active military duty or for their transfer to another unit.

55. Warrant officers transferred to the reserve serve in the reserve in accordance with the USSR Law on Universal Military Service.

56. Warrant officers who die, are killed, missing, absent for unknown reasons, or missing in action are removed from the personnel rosters of the USSR Armed Forces in procedures specified accordingly by orders of the minister of defense, the chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, or the USSR minister of internal affairs.

Chapter 8

PARTICULAR FEATURES OF MILITARY SERVICE DURING WARTIME

57. During wartime, warrant officers serve on military duty taking into account the particular features specified by this chapter and other legal acts adopted for wartime.

58. Upon declaration of mobilization:

a) warrant officers serving in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces at this time, including persons subject to military service who are called up for assemblies, are kept on duty until given special instructions and are given pay and allowances and rations at the rates prescribed for them.

Orders discharging warrant officers from active military duty who are not removed from the unit personnel roster are subject to cancellation, except for retirement orders for illness. These service members assume the duties of their previous positions. In the event that these positions are filled by other service members, they are utilized at the instructions of the appropriate immediate supervisors;

b) all leaves, with the exception of medical and maternity leaves, are terminated, and warrant officers on leave are required to return immediately to their place of duty;

c) rotation of warrant officers from Soviet forces temporarily stationed abroad is terminated;

d) reserve warrant officers report to the points and at the times indicated in their mobilization orders, in call-up papers, or in orders of rayon (city) military commissariats.

Warrant officers not returning in a timely manner from leave to their duty location without valid reasons or not reporting for mobilization to the points and at the times instructed are held accountable under wartime laws.

59. Call-ups of reserve warrant officers for mobilization and subsequent call-ups are carried out by military commissariats in accordance with orders of the minister of defense issued on the basis of decrees by the USSR Council of Ministers.

60. The complement of warrant officers during wartime is reinforced by individuals being given military ranks in accordance with article 61 of this statute, taking into account the USSR Armed Forces' need for warrant officers, without a specified term of service.

61. The military ranks of warrant officer are awarded in wartime:

a) to soldiers, seamen, sergeants, and petty officers having a higher or secondary specialized education related by specialty to the training of a corresponding military specialty and assigned to warrant officer positions;

b) sergeants and petty officers assigned to warrant officer positions and successfully executing the duties for these positions for at least 3 months, and in an army or fleet on active service regardless of the period of executing the duties;

c) women with appropriate specialized training, having a higher or secondary education, appointed to active military duty, and assigned to warrant officer positions.

During wartime, the rank of chief warrant officer is given to warrant officers serving in positions to be filled by chief warrant officers or officers for at least 3 months, and in an army or fleet on active service regardless of the period of service in these positions.

62. During wartime, the ranks of warrant officer are awarded by order of a commander of a division, the equivalent, or above.

63. Service members deprived of warrant officer rank during wartime are transferred to the status of the rank and file and seamen.

64. Individuals deprived of warrant officer ranks who subsequently prove themselves worthy of filling warrant officer positions may be given warrant officer rank during wartime by order of a commander of a division, its equivalent or higher.

65. Warrant officers are transferred from one military unit to another during wartime when it is necessary to keep other military units at strength or for more expedient utilization of warrant officers.

66. During wartime, warrant officer efficiency reports are done only when submitting them for promotion to the officer ranks.

67. When necessary, warrant officers may be granted leave during wartime for a period of up to 10 days, not counting travel time to and from the leave location, by division commanders, their equivalent or higher.

68. Medical treatment of warrant officers during wartime must be completed in a medical facility. In exceptional cases, based on the conclusion of a military medical board, the unit commander (in the event of removal from the unit personnel roster, the chief of the military medical facility) may grant a 30-day medical leave. At the end of this period, the medical leave may be extended for the same period based on the medical board's conclusion and, given the appropriate medical statements, may be extended again. In all, medical leave must not exceed 3 months. At the conclusion of medical leave, a military medical board makes a decision concerning the service member's degree of fitness for military service.

69. Warrant officers on active military duty who are declared by military medical boards during wartime to be unfit for duty with removal from the military registration list are medically retired. Those declared unfit for military service with a re-examination in 6 or 12 months are medically transferred to the reserve, and their transfer orders instructing re-examination at the end of the period indicated.

Release of warrant officers from active military service during wartime who are declared unfit for military duty for health reasons with removal from the military registration list or unfit for military duty with re-examination in 6 or 12 months is accomplished by division commanders, their equivalent or higher, and also by commanders of fronts, districts, or fleets for the location of the medical facilities, regardless of the subordination of the persons being discharged.

70. Reserve warrant officers called up for mobilization and persons given the rank of warrant officer during wartime assigned to warrant officer or officer positions are provided rations in kind and pay and allowances at rates established for warrant officers; those assigned to sergeant and petty officer positions--at rates established for first-term sergeants and petty officers, with pay corresponding to the rank of warrant officer.

Approved by USSR Council of Ministers' Decree No 934 dated 2 October 1985.

LIST OF USSR GOVERNMENT DECISIONS NO LONGER VALID

1. Paragraph 9 of USSR Council of Ministers' Decree No 890 dated 5 November 1965.
2. USSR Council of Ministers' Decree No 168 dated 25 February 1977 "A Partial Change in Procedures of Military Service by Officers, Warrant Officers, and Career Service Members of the USSR Armed Forces."
3. USSR Council of Ministers' Decree No 666 dated 6 July 1979 "Changes to the Statute on Military Service by Warrant Officers of the USSR Armed Forces."

4. USSR Council of Ministers' Decree No 603 dated 11 July 1980 "Changes and Additions to Certain Decisions of the USSR Government on Issues of Military Service by Officers and Warrant Officers of the USSR Armed Forces."

5. Paragraphs 1 and 3 and subparagraph "a" of paragraph 4 of USSR Council of Ministers' Decree No 1198 dated 24 December 1980 "A Partial Change in Procedures of Military Service by Warrant Officers of the USSR Armed Forces."

6. Subparagraph "a" of paragraph 8 of USSR Council of Ministers' Decree No 927 dated 18 September 1981 "Staffing Officer, Warrant Officer, Sergeant, Petty Officer, Soldier, and Seamen Positions with Women Volunteering for Active Military Duty."

12567

CSO: 1801/86

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

PROBLEMS IN COORDINATING INTERCEPTOR PAIRS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Maj G. Torzhok, Red Banner Belorussian Military District: "The Pair Attacks"]

[Text] A pair of fighters took off to intercept an airborne target. Before entering the clouds, the leader, military pilot first class Maj V. Savich, altered his heading somewhat, ensuring the safety of his wingman.

Breaking through the cloud cover, military pilot first class Sr Lt A. Kucher looked around. The horizon was clear. "Where is the leader?" the officer wondered. He made a series of S-turns, but he did not see the lead aircraft.

"145! I don't see you."

"115! My heading is...and altitude is....," came the response.

Several minutes were lost getting back into formation, enough for the "enemy" to evade an attack.

This occurred in the past training year. Some pilots with whom I have had the occasion to speak explained their comrades' mistake as an unfortunate incident. It can happen to anyone, they say. It would seem that such an opinion is well-founded. Officers Savich and Kucher are not newcomers to the flying business. They have good individual training. But when flying as a pair, it is not enough to be masters of solo flight. Here the pilots' group coordination and their ability to be quick to understand one another come to the fore. This was where the pilots were deficient. As it turned out, Savich and Kucher had hardly ever flown together. They each prepared for this flight alone and did not go over joint actions.

However, the aviators' mistake became the subject of serious discussion at a squadron party meeting. On its recommendation, the squadron began purposeful work on coordinating the actions of flight personnel on a simulator complex. Special emphasis was placed on piloting in pair and flight formation.

In training classrooms the officers studied the theory of tactics. They "walked through" the steps of learning to form up relative to one another

depending on the situation. During the preliminary preparation, the training sessions were made more complicated by various hypothetical inputs so the wingmen would learn to search independently for way out of a certain situation and suggest their variations of solving a given problem. Commanders believe that the main thing here is that each hypothetical input be unexpected and force them to think. In preparing pairs for flights, the instructors, military pilot-sharpshooter Lt Col V. Larkov, military pilot first class Maj V. Dovbnya, and other aviators shared their experience, fostering in the wingmen confidence and readiness at any moment to assume responsibility for qualitative execution of the exercises. What's to hide? Unfortunately, some commanders still view the role of wingman primitively. His task in flight, they say, is to support and cover the leader. Such an approach oversimplifies the wingman's role and weakens the pair in aerial combat. Of course, the wingman is the leader's armor. But he does not just protect the leader. If a situation should require it, the wingman must take the initiative in his own hands and carry the battle through to a victorious end.

The intensive training brought a hundredfold return. Now the pilots of the squadron, which is commanded by Lt Col V. Larkov, demonstrate not only a high individual professional skills, but also good teamwork and coordination when flying in a pair or as part of a flight. In the air the wingman, as a rule, boldly, prudently, and with initiative can substitute for the leader at any moment.

A pair of fighters commanded by military pilot second class Sr Lt Ye. Rogachenok took off in search of the "enemy." The wingman, military pilot second class Sr Lt A. Kondratovich, detected the target first.

"Attack," authorized the leader.

Maneuvering, Kondratovich moved in range to open fire. Following his wingman, Sr Lt Rogachenok attacked the second "enemy" aircraft.

Yes, the pair was strong in teamwork, skill, and tactical training of the leader and wingman. Training wingmen to the level of leaders is the guarantee of victory in an aerial engagement.

12567

CSO: 1801/84

NAVAL FORCES

CAPT 2D RANK NOVOZHILOV ON NAVAL PERSONNEL POLICY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Capt 2d Rank N. Novozhilov, commander of the cruiser "Oktyabrskaya revolyutsiya" of the Baltic Fleet: "Entitled to Respect"]

[Text] The draft of the new CPSU Program states: "The party places at the center of educational work developing in every Soviet person a deep respect and willingness for conscientious labor for the common good..." In my opinion, this sets down what can be called a set formula for us commanders and political workers as well for educational work with personnel. However, it is also cause to ponder certain problems.

The work of seamen, particularly regular officers and warrant officers, by the strictest criteria, is worthy of truly the deepest respect. But how does it sometimes actually turn out?

Not long ago I met a former classmate from the higher naval school. This officer recently left ship duty and is now on shore duty. After the usual questions about how things are going, he asked with a note of superiority: "Aren't you tired of sea duty? Nikolayevich, it's time you had shore duty, too. The duty is easier, the service is the same, the pay is the same, and, as you can see, there is no problem with promotions." Yes, somewhere along the line my comrade had managed to pass me in rank. With such a comparison, it appeared that one could hardly take issue with what he said.

I am not talking about my feelings, although such conversations do not raise my spirits. But how, I wondered, would young officers view such situations (and they are not isolated). Which choice would they make for themselves, and what choices are they already actually making?

I would make one stipulation right off: I do not mean to cast aspersions on officers on shore duty or at institutions. But now I conclude, not only from my own personal observations but also the comments of other ship commanders, that some sort of annoying misalignment has occurred. Easier, less responsible positions than those aboard ship have become prestigious for some officers. One thing bothers me: What can be done about the profound respect for sea-duty personnel which is being eroded by this sort of "shore-based" psychology? After all, it is precisely the sea-duty personnel who bear the

greatest burdens of of fleet duty. They are also the backbone of the fleet. Is it not about time to start thinking about the need for increasing the moral and the prestige of precisely this category of fleet personnel?

We probably need a set of measures taking into account the morale, material, and organizational factors. It is quite within the power of competent agencies, one should think, to conduct the necessary studies on a range of basic problems and prepare constructive and concrete proposals. We have an example and model of a concrete and objective approach right in front of us. As we know, at a recent session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the question of improving the provision of quarters for servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy and gave instructions for developing the appropriate measures. For sea-duty personnel this problem is, perhaps, far more acute than for other categories of navy personnel. For some reason such an incomprehensible practice has taken shape in which providing officers and warrant officers with quarters on ships is sometimes done more poorly than for officers and warrant officers on shore duty. I would like very much to believe that the necessary change will come about...

I also want to draw attention to certain other issues, perhaps private but sufficiently topical for sea-duty personnel.

There has long been talk about the need to establish a chest badge for commanders of surface vessels. Strictly speaking, the submariners have had one since way back during the war. I don't understand, what harm is it to equalize sea-duty personnel of surface ships with submariners in this case? In my opinion, we should also discuss introducing honorary ranks similar to those which exist in aviation. Why not, let's say, have a "Meritorious Submariner of the USSR" or a "Meritorious Anti-Submariner of the USSR?" A regulation on introducing such honorary ranks would emphasize the state significance of our military labor.

Another point concerns first-term seamen. Today every ship in the fleet should work hard to further strengthen prescribed order and create a healthy microclimate in every subunit and crew space. A great help in this most important matter could be a "Soviet Seaman's Book," which would contain a brief summary of vital information on the basic rights and responsibilities of first-term personnel and deal with service procedures. Now such information is scattered throughout various regulations, instructions, and legislative collections not always available even for officers and warrant officers. This book should also contain the text of the military oath, Lenin's legacy to Soviet soldiers, and clear statements on military duty and comradeship. It is mandatory that it also talk about fleet duty! The size and content of the "Soviet Seaman's Book" could be determined by a discussion in our midst.

Respect is based on a recognition of the merits and lofty qualities of people. Our people have always treated and treat Soviet seamen with high respect, for at the basis of our profession is conscientious, sometimes dangerous, and always difficult labor for the common good.

12567

CSO: 1801/86

REAR SERVICES/DEFENSE INDUSTRY

COL GEN ISAYENKO ON FOOD PROGRAM, MILITARY FARMS

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Dec 85 p 4

[TASS interview with Col Gen I.D. Isayenko, chief of the Central Food Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense; date, place, and occasion not given: "Soldiers' Contribution to the Food Program: Learn To Work in a New Fashion"]

[Text] The draft of the Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and up to the Year 2000 calls for intensive development of the country's agro-industrial complex. Col Gen I.D. Isayenko, chief of the Central Food Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense, tells a TASS correspondent about the contributions being made by military sovkhoses to resolve this problem and what they are faced with.

In the system of measures for improving the national welfare, as the CPSU Central Committee emphasizes, one of the most important tasks is to improve the population's food supply.

Collectives of military sovkhoses also are given an important part in solving this problem. Today, thousands of hectares of training ground lands are used for agriculture without detriment to the combat readiness of the troops. On the basis of introducing new, highly productive equipment, the technical equipment of military sovkhoses and their power available per unit have increased.

But we must do much, much more in order to make new advances. Above all, at all military agricultural enterprises we must introduce collective contract on a self-supporting basis and increase the responsibility and interest of collectives for the end results in work.

Special attention at the military farms is given to creating a solid feed base and incorporating the experience of the Belgorod Oblast Party Organization on reducing the expenditure of grain for fodder by sowing high-protein feed crops. This will enable the military sovkhoses not only to provide the livestock with feed, but also to help subsidiary farms of military units (chasti) and private subsidiary farms of workers and employees with feed.

The work begun at the localities to specialize the farms will make it possible to satisfy the troops' of the Far North, the Far East, the Transbaykal, and Central Asia demand for agricultural products without shipping them in from the central areas of the country.

At the same time, I would like to say that the growth rate of production output at our farms could be higher and the return from resources directed toward their development more substantial. This especially applies to the military sovkhozes of the Far East, Transbaykal, Central Asian, and Ural military districts, and the Pacific Ocean Fleet. The main reasons for the farms of these districts lagging behind is primarily the low level of production organization.

Certain administrators often cite the unfavorable weather conditions. Indeed, throughout the 5-year plan they have not been too easy on us. However, nature's whims affect us more severely where the level of agricultural efficiency is insufficient, where they do not use advanced methods of cultivating agricultural crops, and where animal and veterinarian requirements for caring for livestock and poultry are violated. Eliminating the existing shortcomings will make it possible to pull lagging farms up to a higher level and make them less dependent on the weather.

Subsidiary farms of military units are a key reserve for increasing production output. From year to year they have been increasing production of meat, milk, eggs, and other agricultural products. It is important to develop subsidiary farms in the future as well. Standard projects for this purpose will include building livestock breeding complexes and hothouses and increasing the area of gardens which grow practically everything that goes on the soldiers' table.

At the end of the year it is customary to sum up the results. The best results in increasing production and planned delivery of agricultural products in the current 5-year plan was achieved by the subsidiary farms of the Strategic Rocket Forces, Air Defense Forces, Air Force, Navy, the Moscow Air Defense District, and the Moscow, Odessa, Kiev, North Caucasus, Carpathian, Siberian, Belorussian, Volga, and other military districts. Some military units are already meeting the annual requirements of personnel for meat, milk, and other food products. This shows that practically every military unit, enterprise, organization, and institution has the capabilities for developing subsidiary farms.

The workers of military sovkhozes are faced with complex and crucial tasks in the next 5-year plan. Therefore, today, as never before, we need the desire and ability to work in a new fashion. This is the guarantee of future successes.

12567

CSO: 1801/84

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

U.S., ALLIED NAVAL ACCIDENTS THREATEN PEACEFUL COMMERCE

Moscow VODNYI TRANSPORT in Russian 14 Dec 85 p 3

[TASS Article by A. Aleksandrov titled "From the Dossier of Imperialist Crimes. Thinking the Unthinkable, or Deterioration of Responsibility"; first paragraph is VODNYI TRANSPORT introduction]

[Text] Not a week passes without military exercises being held off the shores of Japan. Combined American-Japanese naval maneuvers are now being held at the island of Honshu. Antisubmarine warfare operations are being worked out in them. Seven U.S. combat ships, including the aircraft carrier Midway and six Japanese destroyers, are taking part in the maneuvers.

The expansion of a military presence in the oceans and, first and foremost, the sharp increase in the naval forces of the United States and its allies create a permanent threat to international navigation, coastal areas and fishing. Here are some facts.

The U.S. Navy submarine George Washington collided in April 1981 with the Japanese vessel Nissio-maru and sank it. Several crewmen of the Japanese dry cargo ship perished.

During maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea in July 1981, the U.S. Navy missile destroyer Coontz launched a "Harpoon" missile in the direction of the island of Santa Cruz. Fortunately, the missile missed the residential buildings. However, according to the admission of a naval representative, "if it had been on target hundreds of peaceful inhabitants of Santa Cruz would have perished."

In November of this year, the antisubmarine aircraft "Orion" of the U.S. Navy dropped illumination bombs over the Japanese supertanker World Ambassador, which has a cargo-carrying capacity of 337,000 tons. The captain was able to avoid a hit on the ship. If a bomb had landed on the deck, one of the greatest catastrophes that had ever happened at sea would probably have occurred.

In March 1982, the American atomic submarine Jacksonville rammed a Turkish diesel ship. Fortunately, the damaged vessel was able to reach the nearest port.

During Northern Wedding maneuvers in September 1982, an event like that of the Coontz happened on board the Danish frigate Peter Skram, when "a spontaneous 'Harpoon' missile launch" occurred. As a result of this incident, two houses were burned to the ground several other buildings were seriously damaged in the settlement of Odeherrede, which is on the island of Zealand.

At the beginning of 1983, the American atomic cruiser "Arkansas" collided with an Italian tanker in a Mexican strait.

During "Fleetex-83" maneuvers, an American squadron consisting of the aircraft carrier Midway, "Coral Sea" and escort ships organized a complete naval engagement against Japanese fishing vessels. Aircraft that took off from the carriers pursued the vessels and simulated bombing them.

In May of 1983, an English submarine hooked onto a line of the Irish fishing vessel Sharelga. The Irish trawler capsized and sank. The submarine commander did not give the command to surface and render assistance.

In April 1984, a submarine built on order in the FRG for the Chilean junta, after hitting the net of the Danish fishing trawler Ane Katrin, dragged the trawler and sank it. All crewmembers of the "Ane Katrin" perished.

The list of emergencies and catastrophes for which the U.S. and its allies are to blame can be expanded. However, coming next are other facts which in no way can we pass over in silence.

Naval forces are the most expensive wheel in the Pentagon's militaristic chariot. Beginning with 1972, significantly more funds have been allocated for naval needs than for other branches of the armed forces. Judging by everything, this trend will be maintained in future years. For comparison, we note that this is more than all U.S. military expenditures for the year 1980. (In addition, it cannot be forgotten that a big role is planned for the navy in the so-called SDI program--the U.S. strategic defense initiative. And with each day, more and more funds are allocated to the Pentagon for "star wars" needs.)

Owing to these colossal appropriations, the Pentagon intends to increase the composition and combat power of its navy substantially. In 1983 alone, the navy received 23 new combat ships. By the end of this year, it is planned to put another 20 ships in service, and to bring the strength of the navy to 600 units and major aviation units in the near future.

It is a secret to no one that ships with nuclear weapons are located in the expanse of the world ocean thousands of miles from American shores. They are not always able to maintain reliable communications with the nation's military and political leadership. But under current conditions, even a ridiculous incident, miscalculation or technical problem can have tragic consequences. It cannot be ruled out that, having received a garbled order, the commander and his deputies who control "the nuclear keys" could reach a decision fraught with irreversible consequences. According to a report of THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, such situations have arisen more than once. And danger was avoided only in the last few seconds.

As is known, computers of the North American PVO [air defense] system were out of order more than once, raising a false alarm about a "nuclear attack" on the United States. But this had occurred on the ground, where there was time and an opportunity to check everything once more. But if, as a result of a failure, the computer transmits a command to the atomic submarine.

Not so long ago the American CBS television company offered its viewers the usual sensation. It turns out that in "specific cases" commanders of missile submarines have the right, without a presidential order, to employ weapons independently. "Amusing themselves," officers of nuclear submarines frequently conduct "unplanned" exercises on the principal "not to call training, training," in order "to condition the seamen" to think about the unthinkable.

And there is another very serious problem connected with the presence of American nuclear weapons at sea. A special committee of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States disclosed that almost one-fourth of American navy personnel regularly use strong-acting drugs. However, this is official and greatly understated data. According to a report of Congressman G. Addabo, at the very least, 60 percent of the seamen are drug addicts. According to the admission of one highly placed officer, if all seamen taking drugs were assigned to shore duty then "a large number of warships would lie at anchor, because they would be completely deprived of their crews." Rear Admiral P. Malloy, director of the human resources department of U.S. Navy headquarters, calls the drug addiction problem in the navy "a threat to national security." This is actually the case. And what is more, the security of the whole world is threatened! Seamen and officers in a stupor from poisonous substances stand at the controls of nuclear missile weapons. A spot check on only two atomic submarines, the "Andrew Jackson" and the "Thomas Jefferson," showed that 30 individuals from their crews used marijuana while on duty at battle stations.

This is the way the deterioration of responsibility for the fate of the world is taking place!

In photo: [not reproduced] The thirty-third successive strike atomic submarine of the Los Angeles class was accepted in a ceremony at the U.S. Navy base in the city of Groton (state of Connecticut). The submarine, called Pittsburgh, is capable of taking on board 20 "Tomahawk" missiles with nuclear warheads. Speaking at the ceremony, R. Thornberg, the governor of the state of Pennsylvania, declared that the new submarine "will prove to be in the cause of peace."

13052/0312
CSO: 1801/93

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

GROWTH, 'REVANCHIST' INTENT OF FRG ARMED FORCES

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by Lt Col A. Kasyuk: "FRG: Building Up Military Muscles"]

[Text] North German Plain. Tanks with red stars on their armor rush along the dusty roads of the Bergen-Hone training area near Hannover. No, it is neither a segment from a routine anti-Soviet novel, nor a scene from a commonplace forged film. After the example of allies abroad, who maintain a so-called "motorized regiment" outfitted with equipment types similar to that available to Soviet Army units at one of their training areas, the Bundeswehr has also begun performing large-scale, anti-Soviet demonstrations in the open in which tanks, camouflaged as Soviet, are used as props. The purpose of such exercises, at which "Soviet tanks" operate as the enemy, and as noted in the military press, is "to make the enemy's ways more real for the troops..."

Of all the European members of NATO, the FRG adheres most obediently to U.S. aggressive circle's policy of confrontation with the countries of socialist cooperation. The ruling coalition is doing everything possible to preserve the role of outpost of imperialism's aggressive militaristic strategy in Europe for the Federal Republic. There are more than 40,000 military installations at the disposal of the NATO allies there. Nowhere are there as many military exercise taking place as in the Federal Republic. Last year alone there were more than 5,000 exercises in all, including 14 large-scale maneuvers, each having up to 40,000 men and 10,000 items of military equipment participating.

The government of the FRG--alone in Western Europe, granted permission for the deployment of American first-strike nuclear Pershing-2 missiles on its territory. At the present time, the West German leadership is not only vigorously supporting the American "star wars" plans, but is also trying to gain a major part in its realization.

Participating actively in pursuing a policy of confrontation with the socialist countries, reactionary and imperialistic FRG forces are thereby attempting to secure the implementation of their own revanchist plans. Still, they are attempting to influence those who dream of absorbing the GDR and annexing territories belonging to other socialist countries.

The FRG's extreme right circles view the Bundeswehr as a weapon for implementing their aggressive plans. A typical article was published not long ago in the revanchist publication "Schezier". The author of this work in fact portrayed scenarios of the "recreation of the German Reich in the 1937 borders": "Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Germany, encountering light resistance, marched through the central and eastern European states of the Warsaw Treaty and reached the Soviet border..." No less notable also is the viewpoint of Brigadier General B. von Alvensleben, who revealed the FRG's policy goal for stepping-up the arms race in this way: "The Soviet Union must be convinced that it is possible to restrain Socialism and to turn back history."

According to the North Atlantic Pact's leadership, the Bundeswehr, even without possessing its own nuclear weapons, is the most powerful of NATO's armed forces in Western Europe. On its part, it has one-half of all the bloc's ground forces in Central Europe, one-half of the anti-air forces and equipment, one-third of the combat aircraft and 70 percent of the ships in the Baltic. At the present time, about 25 Bundeswehr generals and admirals hold high posts in NATO headquarters.

Not satisfied with the achievement, the FRG's military-political leadership developed [razrabotat] a program of Bundeswehr development [razvitiye] up to the end of the 1990's, which was set forth in the "White Book" which came to light last year. The book reflected thoughts on a major modernization of all services of the armed forces, and also the political and military training of the country for participation in aggression against Warsaw Treaty states.

The FRG is not lacking funds for the build up of its military muscles. Yearly, military expenditures are growing in the Federal Republic. In accordance with a bill approved by the Bundestag on the country's 1986 state budget, the lion's share of appropriations is again directed at military purposes. Virtually every fourth Mark of the FRG's state budget will work for the realization of long-standing military programs. Over the next 13 years, the country's current government intends to spend for preparations for war as much as all its predecessors did during the last 30 years.

According to the "White Book", by the end of the 1990's new rocket artillery launchers, self-propelled howitzers, anti-tank helicopters and new anti-tank guided missile systems will enter the ground forces of the Bundeswehr. It is planned to modernize the Leopard-1 tanks, the Marder infantry fighting vehicles, to equip all of the basic weapons systems with night vision devices and to improve radio electronic combat equipment. The armaments inventories of the divisions and brigades will acquire new means for reconnaissance, mine-laying, etc.

For modernization of the air force there are plans to complete delivery of the Tornado airplanes, to adopt the new Fighter-90, to retrofit the anti-air forces with the Roland and Patriot systems, to increase the existing combat capabilities of the fighter-bombers by equipping them with new air-to-air, air-to-ground missiles and electronic warfare equipment, to raise the quality and technical abilities of reconnaissance means and to widen the use of reconnaissance drones.

By the 1990's the navy's capabilities will be strengthened by the entry of 112 Tornado airplanes, the modernization of twelve 206-Class submarines, the adoption of combat helicopters, new anti-submarine airplanes and reconnaissance personnel, and of the 124-Class frigates and six 211-Class submarines.

Special significance is attached to arming the Bundeswehr with new ultramodern weapons designed for conducting combat operations in the framework of the American concept of "air-land battle."

After the Kohl-Genscher government came to power, the political climate changed in the direction of right conservatism. Reactionary oriented officers received advantages in appointments and military promotions. Military training and brain washing of the personnel are oriented more and more at direct preparation for war. Thus, for example, since December 1984 the 3d Tank Division has been conducting live fire over the heads of its soldiers, and firing artillery directly in front of shelters and formations of tanks occupied by troops. A similar experience with military training is also currently being started in the formations of the Bundeswehr's II Army Corps.

Training for war in the FRG is not limited solely by the increase in the Bundeswehr's might, it is viewed as a general task of the government and society as a whole. The military-political leadership of the Federal Republic of Germany, despite the country's national interests, is doing everything possible to keep the Bundeswehr the largest, most structurally modern and equipped army in Western Europe, and has as never before returned to the spirit of anti-Sovietism and revanchism, and is prepared to wage aggressive war against the states of socialist cooperation. Such actions by the FRG's ruling circles contradict the attempts of people to live in peace, and are a threat to the security of the peoples of Europe.

13110
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AFGHANISTAN

USSR PAPER HITE PAKISTANI POLICIES, ALLEGED U.S. SUPPORT

PM231920 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

["Military-Political Review" by international observer V. Vinogradov:
"Pakistan: A Bridgehead for Aggression"]

[Text] For the third week in succession bloody battles are still being fought in Pakistan's north-west frontier province, in the region of the Khyber Pass. The Islamabad regime is engaged in large-scale military operations against the Pathan tribes of the Afridi and Shinwari. Tanks, helicopters, armored personnel carriers, and artillery are engaged in the punitive operations. The Pakistani military are destroying entire settlements, sparing neither women, nor children, nor the elderly. Even Western journalists note that the civilian population compares the goons, who are trying to "teach a lesson" to the Pathan tribes, with the "white sahibs." (This was the name applied in the past to the British colonizers who became notorious for the most cruel of repressions against civilian inhabitants.) In fact, as London's THE GUARDIAN emphasizes, "military expeditions on such a scale have never been attempted against the tribes inhabiting the north-west frontier province since the times of the British empire."

What is the "guilt" of the Pathan tribes inhabiting the region bordering Afghanistan? Why has Islamabad decided to deal with them with such cruelty?

The Khyber Pass, situated close to the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, has for long been inhabited by Pathans, Afghan tribes totaling some 10 million in number. According to a centuries-old tradition, they migrate on both sides of the border. But the special bases and camps set up by the Pakistani authorities in this region, from which the dushmans launch rapacious raids on Afghan territory, have disorganized the peaceful life of the Pathan tribes which strive to maintain normal trade and economic relations with the DRA. The presence of these cutthroats increasingly negates the tribes' right to be masters in their own home, a right gained by them in past struggles against the colonizers. And when the cup of patience overflowed, the Afridi and Shiwari tribes refused to let anti-Afghan mercenaries cross their territory.

In response Islamabad decided to punish with fire and the sword the "unruly" tribes which, in fact, possess only small arms. Following a few days of fierce fighting the Pakistani authorities issued an ultimatum demanding that the chiefs of these two tribes end all armed resistance and surrender. But

the ultimatum was rejected. The tribal chiefs, upholding their rights, declared that armed struggle will continue until such time as the Pakistani forces fully depart from the Khyber zone and the bases and camps of Afghan counterrevolution situated on their territory are liquidated. According to BAKHTAR reports, Islamabad then moved to the Khyber pass tens of thousands of servicemen, 600 tanks, and a large quantity of artillery. The region populated by the Afridi and Shinwari tribes has been cut off from the outside world, and attempts are made to stifle them by blockade.

It is now becoming clear that the Pakistani military's bloody aggression against the Pathan tribes was an action planned in advance by the Islamabad military regime and, moreover, at Washington's prompting. According to information received from one of the gangleaders of Afghan counterrevolution in Pakistan, a high-ranking U.S. administration representative traveled on a secret mission to Islamabad in November and, on behalf of U.S. government circles, requested Pakistan to expand its anti-Afghan activities. Furthermore, the Washington emissary drew the Pakistani side's attention to the fact that the shipment of weapons and bandit formations to Afghanistan has become more difficult in regions controlled by the Afridi and Shinwari tribes, and categorically demanded that the "obstacle" be removed. It was then that the Islamabad regime started preparations for the military adventure on which it has embarked by posting regular troops to the Khyber Pass zone. Its purpose is to crush at all cost the Pathan tribes' resistance so as to ensure the unhindered flow of weapons and mercenaries into the DRA.

For the pressure exerted on the Pakistani government by Washington's emissary is simple to explain. Not too long before the start of the fighting in the Khyber Zone the U.S. Congress, according to reports in the U.S. weekly TIME, passed a secret resolution granting immediately to the CIA a sum of 470 million dollars in the current fiscal year just for assistance to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. It is well known what this assistance involves--supplies of weapons and military material to the bandits formations. "These secret CIA operations," TIME writes, "are effected through agents and dummy companies which purchase weapons not only in the United States but also in Egypt, China, and other countries, and then ship it to Pakistan, usually through the Port of Karachi." There, the weekly points out, the consignments of weapons and ammunition are placed at the disposal of a special Pakistani armed forces department and are sent in the direction of the Pakistani border.

Even last year the WASHINGTON POST stressed that the CIA's support for the Afghan counterrevolution has turned into the largest secret operation by U.S. Secret Services since the Vietnam war. Nonetheless Washington intends to continue expanding the scale of subversive activity against the DRA. Proof of this can indeed be seen in the grant of almost 0.5 billion dollars to the CIA. It means that the flow of weapons sent to the bandits in Afghanistan from Pakistan is set to increase even more substantially. And this increase is to be not only quantitative but also qualitative, since the United States intends to supply the dushmans with larger quantities of complex and expensive varieties of arms like mobile antiaircraft installations, "surface-to-surface" missiles, and so on.

The hundreds of millions of dollars appropriated by the U.S. Congress for waging the undeclared war against the DRA and for the commission of murder and destruction on Afghan soil, BAKHTAR points out, proves the hypocritical nature of Washington's claims about its determination to supposedly help the efforts in the cause of the peaceful solution of the problem around Afghanistan. There is not even the slightest hint of goodwill on the part of the United States as regards the settlement of this question! It is relying, like before, exclusively on the policy of state terrorism and on the stepping up of interference in the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, Washington still assigns the role of main bridgehead in this aggressive strategy to Pakistan, which, as the brochure "Pakistan: Regime of Terror," published in London, stresses, "has for over six years now been the outpost of the undeclared U.S. war against the DRA. Under cover of propaganda fabrications about a nonexistent 'Soviet military threat' and the 'defense of democracy' in Afghanistan, the United States is arming and training gangs of counterrevolutionaries who are then sent into the DRA to commit sabotage, assassinations, and acts of terrorism."

About 130 saboteur training centers are currently operating on Pakistani territory. The cutthroats have at their disposal 13 major weapon and ammunition stores, containing also chemical weapons, as well as enormous stockpiles of material and foodstuffs. All this is regularly replenished. At the same time the Ziaul Haq regime, following Washington's instructions, is expanding its own assistance to the Afghan counterrevolutionary forces entrenched on its country's territory.

Islamabad's complicity in criminal actions by the Afghan counterrevolution has gone so far that broad circles of the Pakistani public are protesting with growing determination against it. For example, at a press conference given by Pakistan's National Democratic Party in Peshawar, party president Wali Khan demanded the immediate cessation of aggression against the DRA. "The undeclared war against Afghanistan," he said, "is a war waged by U.S. imperialism which uses Pakistan's military regime for this purpose."

Why should the Islamabad authorities continue to pursue a foreign policy which, in Wali Khan's words, "serves the interests of U.S. imperialism, and the policy of war and hostility with neighboring states?" As payment for their antinational course they are given an opportunity to satisfy their militarist ambitions and fill up their arsenals with the latest American arms. Way back in September 1981 Washington and Islamabad concluded a complicated 3.2 billion dollar deal which expires next year. Under this deal Pakistan has already received a quantity of U.S. weapons which, the Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD writes, greatly exceeds its defense requirements. Delhi expresses profound concern with Pakistan's militarization, which is encouraged by the United States. Past experience, Indian Minister of State for Defense (Sukkh) Ram declared, shows that Islamabad, which receives large consignments of American weapons, has always used them against India.

For it is not only past experience but also the present actions by Pakistan's military regimes that testify to the correctness of India's fears. It has sharply stepped up its armed raids along the border with India; it is

concentrating large contingents of troops and building various military projects there. A large-scale air force exercise codenamed "Jetstream-85" has just ended in Pakistan. Over a period of two weeks, as Indian news agencies reported, all types of combat airplanes and helicopters in service in Pakistan, including F-16 fighter-bombers supplied by the United States, rehearsed various combat operations, including "delivering missile and bomb strikes deep inside enemy territory." Moreover, most of the Pakistani air force's "air operations" were played out in regions bordering on India.

It is indicative that, although the current deal between Islamabad and Washington is still in force, they have already agreed on the conclusion of a new one, to cover the 1987-1993 period. Under its provisions Pakistan is due to receive from the United States military aid worth \$6.5 billion, in other words double that under the current agreement. At present representatives of Washington and Islamabad are settling "details" of the new deal: what types and quantities of weapons are to be transferred from American to Pakistani arsenals. This was indeed the subject of talks held this week by U.S. Army Chief of Staff General J. Wickham during his visit to Pakistan.

Participation in the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan is not the only service rendered by the Islamabad regime in exchange for the generous military aid provided by Washington. With the agreement of Pakistan's rulers, the United States is gradually transforming this country into its own major military bridgehead from where, the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES writes, it could "exercise control over the entire southern Asia region, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean." American dollars are used in Pakistan to pay for the reconstruction of existing military installations and the construction of new ones. The Pentagon has already been given the right to use many of them, but is aiming at the deployment of U.S. troops--primarily units of the interventionist rapid deployment force--at these bases on a "permanent basis," so to speak.

As we can see, the policy followed by the present military regime in Islamabad, relying on Washington's support and obediently performing its instructions, is seriously complicating the situation in both Southwest and Southeast Asia. The direct threat posed to neighboring countries cannot fail to cause their legitimate alarm. They resolutely demand the liquidation of the seat of tension in the region and the implementation of a good-neighborly policy by Pakistan.

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CSO: 1801/109

AFGHANISTAN

ACADEMICIAN REMINDS PAKISTAN OF BRITISH FATE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD231148 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow 23 December TASS--Punitive operations of the Pakistani regime against the Pashtun tribes arouse profound indignation. This has been stated in a TASS interview by Georgiy Girs, a scientist specializing in the literature, ethnography and folklore of the Pashtun tribes, head of a department of the institute of Oriental Studies under the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The destiny of this nation continues to be influenced by the vestiges of the British colonial domination, he said. Late in the past century Britain managed to impose upon the Afghan emir an agreement on the border line which divided in two the Pashtun people. Today Pashtuns continue to live in two countries--in Afghanistan and in the areas of Pakistan adjacent to it. Soon it will be 100 years since this unjust agreement was concluded.

Most of the Pashtun tribes supported the 1978 April Revolution in Afghanistan, including those living in Pakistan. This is why they protested against the deployment on the territory where they live of the camps for saboteurs, for Afghan counterrevolutionaries who are smuggled to neighboring Afghanistan as an instrument of the imperialist aggression against the sovereign country. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the bandit rabble recruited for anti-Afghan actions loot Pashtun villages.

Trying to suppress by force of arms the people who oppose the complicity of Islamabad with the imperialist policy of the undeclared war against Afghanistan, the Ziaul Haq regime resorts to the scorched-earth tactics against them. It is exactly the tactics that were used against the insurgent Pashtuns by British colonizers.

One cannot but feel indignation and sorrow when learning about the crimes committed by the Pakistani military--the blockade of whole areas, the razing to the ground of villages. However, Pashtuns are proud and united people who will fearlessly assault anyone who infringes upon their right to be masters on their own land, G. Girs stressed. They have already proved it during the struggle against British domination. Some people should remember the lessons of history.

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CSO: 1812/77

AFGHANISTAN

USSR TROOPS IN DRA CENSURE PAKISTANI MILITARY

PN241336 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 December 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The Pathans will not be broken!"]

[Text] Limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA--The personnel of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in the DRA denounce the bloody adventure by the Pakistani military which tried to break the Pathan tribes' will for independence and freedom. Officers and men who are setting an example of courage and valor in carrying out their international duty in democratic Afghanistan state their resolute support for the Pathans just struggle.

"Servicemen in our squadron," this TASS correspondent was told by Major V. Vislopolov, were angered and pained at the reports on the fierce fighting between Islamabad's regular troops and the Afridi and Shinwari tribes. We are alarmed at the actions of the Pakistani armed forces which are taking reprisals against the population and destroying the homes of insurgent tribes and their supporters. The Pathans struggle against the forces of counterrevolution is the natural result of the border tribes' supreme jirga held in Kabul in September 1985."

"The events in Pakistan's North-West frontier province alarm us." A. Khabidov, deputy commander of a motorized rifle company, told me. "Of course, the Islamabad elite cannot come to terms with the Pathan tribes' desire for freedom and independence and the demand to eliminate the Afghan counterrevolutionary camps that are hindering their peaceful life and to stop sending armed Dushman gangs into DRA territory. We demand that the Ziaul Haq regime immediately withdraw its forces from this zone and end interference in Pathan affairs. Being situated in democratic Afghanistan, we have realized even more deeply how much its people need peace and how cruel and inhuman are the attempts by domestic and foreign reaction to stifle the Afghan revolution at all costs. But those attempts are doomed to failure!"

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CSO: 1801/109

AFGHANISTAN

BAKHITAR CITED ON PATHANS' BACKING FOR DRA

PM301458 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Who Is Training Bandits"]

[Text] Kabul, 23 December--The BAKHITAR agency has reported that jurgahs (councils) of the (Turikheyl) and (Spinvam) clans of the Waziri tribe have been held in the region of northern Waziristan on Pakistani territory. Their participants approved the decisions of the Supreme Jirgah of Border Tribes, held in Kabul.

The resolution speaks of the determination of the Pathan tribes of Waziristan, together with the DRA Government, to wage an intransigent struggle against the common enemy--counterrevolution. The participants in the jirgahs demanded that the Islamabad regime recognize and respect the Pathan tribes' historical rights to freedom and independence and make an immediate and complete troop withdrawal from the Khyber district.

The BAKHITAR agency points out that to "pacify" the tribes which advocate the expulsion from Pakistani soil of the seven Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble entrenched there Pakistan's military rulers have sent tanks, armored personnel carriers, helicopters, and other combat hardware to the Khyber Pass region. In the form of an ultimatum the authorities demand that the Afridi and Shinwari tribes hand over the leaders opposed to Pakistani interference in the DRA's internal affairs.

The "pacifying actions" undertaken against the Pathans have turned into bloody carnage. Pathan patriots are dying in unequal clashes with the goons. Their just struggle against tyranny and lawlessness meets with support among other tribes. In recent days particularly disturbing news has come from the region of the city of Jamrud, where the Pakistani military barbarously destroyed several villages. Dozens of peaceful inhabitants were killed, including women and children.

Tragic events have also occurred in the population centers of (Kamdaka) and (Shinpokkh). Three dushman gangs trained with the direct involvement of U.S. advisers are sowing bloody terror there. Another five such "volunteer detachments" are hastily being formed in Peshawar for use by Islamabad in those regions where regular troops find it difficult to operate.

The U.S. Administration is behind the criminal actions being perpetrated by the Pakistani regime in the zone where the tribes have settled, the agency points out. It is an open secret that the United States does not wish to permit the Pathans' zone to be turned into a serious obstacle to the infiltration of anti-Afghan gangs into the DRA. Seeking to undermine the Afghan people's revolutionary gains, Washington is continuing to train bandit formations from among the counterrevolutionary rabble.

Over the past seven years alone the United States has spent more than \$1.5 billion on equipping the gangs. This policy of the U.S. Administration will remain unchanged, as evidenced by a recent State Department report, BAKHTAR points out. While verbally advocating the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, the United States is in fact creating obstacles to it. Within the framework of the same policy, the agency emphasizes, the United States is also giving assistance to the Pakistani military regime, whose territory has been turned into the chief bridgehead of aggression against sovereign Afghanistan.

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CSO: 1801/109

AFGHANISTAN

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ASSESSES SITUATION IN PATHAN TRIBAL ZONE

PMJ61126 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jan 86 Second Edition p 3

[Yu. Lugovskiy article under the rubric "Reader Requests Account:" "In the Free Tribe Zone"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] R. Kabiroy, a reader of our newspaper from Ural Oblast, asks us to describe the Khybar pass zone and the Pathan tribes inhabiting it. We now publish an article by journalist Yu. Lugovskiy in response to his request.

Alarming reports are coming from Pakistan's North-West Border province. They are reminiscent of communiques from a theater of war. And indeed that is what they are. This region has become an arena of clashes between local, Pathan tribes and regular Pakistani army units hurled against them. The cannons still roar there and the blood flows.

In order to understand the full criminality of these actions by Islamabad it is necessary to mention the special status of the "free tribe zone" which I previously had occasion to visit. Entrance to it is through some massive portals standing on the road from Peshawar. They serve as a watchful symbol of the Pathan tribes' special rights and privileges. The Pakistani officials accompanying us on the trip into the region explained that here in the "zone" Pakistani laws "end at the roadside." The tribes have enjoyed extensive autonomy since olden times.

The road cautiously enters the gorges between the mountains. No, this is not simply a caravan route. The fortresses on the mountain tops remind you that the Khyber pass has long had a strategic significance.

The "tribal zone" extended in a broad strip both sides of the Afghan-Pakistani border, coinciding with the so-called "Durand line." This coincidence is a legacy of the past. The "line" was drawn by the pencil of a British official at the end of the last century. And it was drawn arbitrarily but with the clear intention of causing discord between neighbors.

The "Durand line" can be seen not only on the map. Like a frozen white waterfall it descends from the steep slope of the rock into Towr Kham. When we arrived there the sun was already setting. The shadow from the rock covered the wide square planted with cypresses. Endless caravans of heavily-laden camels and donkeys crossed it in clouds of dust. There is a border

post, a traffic control point, and a customs house in Towr Kham. We Soviet journalists were greeted there by gray-bearded tribal leaders. They spoke with great confidence and respect about the Soviet Union and its policy and expressed their desire to live in friendship with the Afghan people.

Representatives of the Shinwari, Afridi, Mohmand, (Dzhardzi), Waziri, and many other Pathan tribes living either side of the border were at the meeting. These tribes number about 20 million. The tenor of their lives has hardly changed for many centuries. They have retained their family and tribal relations. Each tribe, our interlocutors said, has its clans, which in turn are divided into family groups, and the groups are divided into large families. They are stockraisers, driving their flocks and herds from one pasture to another.

Living on the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan, the Pathans have been involved in the events taking place in these countries. The reforms of the people's democratic power in Afghanistan have introduced positive changes into their lives. The DRA revolutionary government has begun paying great attention to improving the socioeconomic conditions of the border tribes' lives. The program adopted in 1983 to supply water to the distant pastures is being implemented on Afghan territory. Within 10 years 160 deep bore holes and wells will be sunk there. As a result vast areas of pastureland, occupying around two million hectares, will receive constant water sources. Trade is being encouraged in these regions and schools and hospitals are being opened. The DRA's laws provide the Pathan tribes with extensive rights of self-administration within the framework of the Afghan state as well as freedom of religion.

That attitude is in sharp contrast with the one greeting Pathans on the other side of the border. Soon after the April Revolution in Afghanistan the U.S. and Pakistani special services began turning the border regions into a bridgehead for subversive actions against the DRA. In northwest Pakistan over 120 camps were set up to train the terrorists and saboteurs sent into Afghanistan. The Pathans also became victims of this undeclared war. The Pakistani authorities have deprived them of many traditional privileges, pastures, reservoirs, and trade routes and inflicted other forms of oppression on them. Now they have unsheathed the sword of war against them.

The question is: Whom were the Pathans disturbing? It seems that Islamabad was angered most of all by the fact that the Pathan tribes' leaders and elders ordered their fellow-tribesmen not to allow the armed dushman gangs sent into Afghanistan to cross their pastureland. Last fall many representatives of Pakistan's Pathans went to Kabul for a jirga (council) of the border tribes. At that jirga they supported the decision not to give any assistance to the bandits fighting against the Afghan people. Returning home, the tribes' representatives addressed local jirgas where they swore not to betray their brothers in Afghanistan. Many tribes demanded that Islamabad remove the dushman training camps created on its soil. In reply Islamabad sent in against the tribes a 20,000-strong punitive corps with 2,000 tanks and armored personnel carriers, artillery, and aircraft under its command. Afghan counterrevolutionaries are also taking part in the reprisals. The repression

against the Pathan tribes has developed into the most real genocide, a war of extermination.

Recently it became known that Pakistani tanks razed to the ground whole districts in (Landi-Kotale). I visited that settlement. I remember its closely packed houses with the minaret rising above them and the multicolored bazaar. (Landi-Kotale) now lies in ruins. (Sheypur), (Safir), (Sur Kamar), (Malak Gol Rakhman), (Kamdak), (Shinpokkh), and over two dozen other Pathan settlements have also been destroyed. Completely innocent civilians have been killed by the goons' bombs and bullets.

Without doubt Islamabad has been pushed into these crimes by its increasing dependence on the United States, reducing Pakistan to the position of imperialism's hireling. There is enough convincing evidence available to show that the attempts to suppress the Pathans are being made on Washington's direct signal. The Islamabad regime is settling its debt with its "strategic partner" not only by taking part in aggression against a neighboring country and by providing its territory for Pentagon bases but also by shedding Pathan blood.

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CSO: 1801/108

AFGHANISTAN

PRAVDA DESCRIBES SITUATION IN QANDAHAR

PM151110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jan 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Baykov "Reportage from Afghanistan": "Everyday Life in Qandahar"]

[Text] Qandahar--Kabul, January--In the early hours of the morning everything around Qandahar airfield is shrouded in a violet haze: The mountains on the horizon, the sleepy houses behind the adobe walls, the fruit trees caught in the rosy glow--everything breathes peace and tranquility. But silence in Afghanistan is deceptive. At any moment it may be pierced by bandits' fire or by grenade or mine explosions. In this respect Qandahar is one of the most agitated provinces. Bandits committed atrocities here 3-4 years ago in particular, when they had large forces at their disposal. They even penetrated the Qandahar provincial capital on more than one occasion. The dushmans felt at ease among the lonely twisting byways of the old city and on the outskirts: At night they would go out to rob and terrorize the population and to gather "taxes" for counterrevolutionary organizations--that is, they would simply seize whatever they could.

Now the large counterrevolutionary formations have been smashed. But there are still many dushmans in the province. It is not surprising as Pakistan is next door. Thousands of mercenaries trained by foreign instructors and equipped with weapons from Western arsenals are sent here from Pakistan along the numerous mountain paths and across the desert sands.

It is only 20 km from the airfield to Qandahar. In the wayside villages the walls of the houses are densely marked with bullet holes like pockmarks and there are gaping holes in the adobe walls.

We cross a bridge over a narrow stream. It was guarded by a detail of Baluchis. In snow-white turbans and with thick bluish-black beards, they were weighed down with the most varied weapons--carbines, submachine guns, and pistols--and crisscrossed with cartridge belts. They imbibe a love of weapons with their mother's milk. They do not make blunders in battle. The Baluchi tribes steadfastly defend the revolution and are actively helping the development of the new power.

The charred shell of an armored personnel carrier stood blackened by the wayside beyond the bridge. A little further on a tank stood on a hardstanding

area. The barrel of its gun was trained on a ridge of small hills showing blue on the horizon--you can expect danger from there.

Qandahar greeted us with sparsely populated and suspicious outskirts. There were several ruined and badly damaged houses there. But in the city center the picture was completely different--animated streets, noisy bazaars, and crowds of believers at the mosques.

(Said Kadyr), secretary of the PDPA provincial committee, is just over 30. For 4 of these 30 years he has been working in Qandahar. (Said) does not hide the fact that they have been the most difficult years of his life.

"The undeclared war against our republic," he said, "was unleashed by the forces of imperialism virtually in the first few days following the April revolution. At first the dushmans came from behind the cordon, hastily trained and armed anyhow, but with every passing year their training increased and their weapons improved--the tireless concern for the counterrevolution shown by its foreign patrons had its effect. The now impudent bandits began to dare to organize ambushes and acts of sabotage in the city center in broad daylight. The Western mass media announced the seizure of Qandahar by the counterrevolution on more than one occasion, but these were malicious lies. The people's power has always been alive in the city and the province. It has been defended by factory workers, employees, and young students."

Having suffered defeat in open battle, the ringleaders of the counterrevolution changed tactics. The dushmans now operate in groups of 15-20 people, faced with the task of causing as much damage to the people's power as possible and disorganizing the economy through acts of sabotage. The bandits fire mortars at villages and national economic installations, organize ambushes on the roads, burn vehicles carrying essential goods for the population, and explode mines in bazaars, stores, and mosques.

Not only have the tactics changed, the composition of the dushman gangs is also changing. They include fewer and fewer fanatical fighters for an "ideal" and more and more overt hired assassins who are indifferent whom they shoot in the back--a party activist or a mullah, as long as they are well paid. Corresponding rates for each murder and each terrorist act have been established in the camp of the Afghan counterrevolution.

The dushman brigandage is causing the province perceptible damage. Trade and economic links with some areas--mainly remote and mountain areas--have been destroyed. The bandits have destroyed 82 schools--almost half the number in the province, and have killed many teachers. As (Said Kadyr) told me, the PDPA provincial organization alone has lost dozens of its members. Many of them simple peasants.

"At the present time, of the 10 regional and 2 district centers in the province only 1 of them, situated in an inaccessible mountainous locality bordering on Pakistan, is not under the control of the people's power," Major General (Mukhammad Khakim), commander of the 'South' zone, said, "and in 4 regions and 1 district the government is in complete control of the situation. In the liberated villages the local population is creating self-defense detachments and everybody who can bear arms is becoming a fighter in them."

The general appraised highly Soviet assistance to the DRA. "The very presence on Afghan soil of the limited contingent of Soviet forces," he said, "is a guarantee of Afghanistan's independence and a guarantee that all imperialism's intrigues against our country will ultimately suffer defeat. Soviet servicemen are real internationalists. They are not only helping the Afghan army to repulse dushman attacks but are also providing friendly assistance for the population--repairing roads and building houses. The people can see and appreciate this."

I found the mayor of Qandahar, (Mukhammad Zamon) in conversation with a group of old men. From their clothes, their sun-blackened faces, and their coarse hands it was not difficult to guess that they were peasants. When the doors closed behind the visitors, (Mukhammad Zamon) explained that his collocutors--well-known leaders of tribal communities in the province--had come to the city to request help with seeds and chemical fertilizers.

"Yes, the people have come to us, life is being readjusted, and the situation is normalizing," the mayor stressed.

At present all the industrial enterprises in the city are working, although not at full capacity owing to the electricity shortage, and the canning factory is even overfulfilling the plan targets. The newspaper ZARYA AFGANISTANA comes out four times a week. The city's television center is working and the movie theater blown up by the dushmans is being restored. An administration of the clergy has been set up and 26 mosques have been repaired. Literacy courses are in operation, which are attended by around 7,000 people. Democratic youth and women's organizations are in operation. There are Afghan-Soviet friendship committees at enterprises and institutions. The fact that several thousand stores have been opened in recent years in the city and its suburbs is also indicative. Damaged houses are being restored, parks are being put in order, and roads are being repaired.

As I was in Qandahar province I could not fail to visit "Tarnak"--so far the only state farm here. Situated about 30 km south of Qandahar, the livestock unit specializes in cultivating selected varieties of wheat and corn. The farm has 960 hectares and a solid machine pool.

However maliciously the Afghan counterrevolution acts, the doomed nature of its plans becomes increasingly obvious with every passing day. The ground is patently disappearing from under its feet. The people are inclining towards the revolutionary power, seeking their protection from the bandits' excesses, and actively helping the armed forces' servicemen to clear the province of bandits.

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CSO: 1801/103

AFGHANISTAN

SITUATION OF TRIBES ON AFGHANISTAN-PAKISTAN BORDER VIEWED

PM151538 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jan 86 p 3

[A. Prokhanov article: "Islamabad Against the Pathans: Who Is Paying for the Genocide"]

[Text] Kabul-Moscow--I can see this undulating dark grey mountain ridge, spurs of the Hindu Kush, raised to the heavens, with a sudden gap, a deep oval clearing, above which a winding concrete track stretches from Pakistan into Afghanistan. I can clearly make out the tiny little border town of Towr Kham; the fast-flowing, green foaming river and the Pakistani border guards in red hats [feski] on its opposite bank. I can see the constant flux of Asiatic crowds across the small stone bridge: white-bearded old men in turbans, women in yashmaks with children in tow behind them. The shuffling of feet, the tap of staffs. From time to time, a huge truck covered in labels, designs, and hangings, resembling a multicolored box or marquee, slowly crosses the border.

I can see this border, I know that on the other side, in small ravines, on ridges, and in valleys battles are being fought. Pakistani Army troops are moving across the lands of the Shinwar and Afridi tribes, blockading settlements. Their guns are trained on clay walls, on square towers hardened in the sun, shots ring out. Shots also ring out in answer from the towers and winepresses--the Pathans are repulsed, but the forces are unequal--tanks erase their villages from the face of the earth.... Dust, blood. There, on the other side of the border, in the "free tribes zone," is struggle and violence.

It is with the Khyber Pass, with this little town of Towr Kham that my first Afghan impressions of six years ago are connected. I remember how we drew closer to this settlement, how I mingled with the crowd and slowly began to make my way toward the river. Suddenly a small minibus flew out into a roadside square from the other side. People alighted from it surrounded by guards. One of them was in the uniform of a colonel from the American land army, next to him another man, fairhaired, in civilian dress. They approached the border itself and went into a discussion about something, for a long time surveying this crown, this river, and this road leading into Afghanistan.

The appearance of an American military man here was a kind of symbol for me. I understood that this strategic passage through the mountains greatly interested him: His agents, his people could be worked into the Asiatic crowd. This is essentially what happened in the future.

The Pakistani border area has been turned into a multiechelon bridgehead of aggression. Against Afghanistan, against the entire north in general, including the Soviet Union. It is precisely from here, from near Peshawar, that the aircraft of the well-known American reconnaissance officer Powers once took off and was subsequently shot down by a Soviet antiaircraft missile.

Today the whole of Peshawar is surrounded by American bases and military tracking and reconnaissance centers. And it is here, under the protection of these CIA and Pentagon centers, that a network of camps has been built up for the training of Afghan saboteurs.

Here, in the region of the Khyber Pass, through the mountains, along the broad highways and small mountain roads beaten out by horses, along tiny little sheep tracks, a constant stream of weapons and misfortune, death, and violence moves from Pakistan into Afghanistan. These weapons, manufactured at U.S. and West European plants, are detonated in Afghanistan and used to shoot and kill children, women, and soldiers....

In recent years the Afghan Army, which has gathered strength and the ability to wage war and repulse aggression, has conducted a series of complex operations, very important in a military respect, along the border. Border guards operate a barrier system preventing dushman penetration into the territory of Afghanistan.

However, this is connected with a number of both military and economic difficulties. This entire zone is a traditional Pathan region for nomads and tribal migrations. Widely dispersed across the territory of present-day Pakistan and Afghanistan, the tribes live by means of free-range cattle breeding. In winter they drive the cattle to southern pastures, where it is warm and moist. In spring these innumerable herds of sheep and camels slowly move to the north--to pastures in Afghanistan, and this is the guarantee of the tribes' existence, the guarantee that their economy will flourish.

In addition to this, the "kuchi"--nomads--take with them a mass of small retail goods from Hong Kong, Singapore, Japan, and India. Spoons, dinner services, cloth--everyday commodities. And, once they have loaded their camel caravans with packages, they set off for Kabul, Herat, Qandahar.... It is impossible to blockade the border rigidly and tightly without undermining the economy of the tribes and of the country itself. The whole of Afghanistan today is as if woven out of tribal patterns, out of shreds of material, like a vast carpet, like a huge oriental multicolored blanket.

The Pathan tribes greeted the revolution in different ways and regard the present-day Afghan military and political process in different ways.

I have been among tribes which have a hostile attitude toward the people's power. They come out onto the roads, destroy and rob transport columns, and attack subunits and posts of the Afghan Army. It is precisely among these tribes that the dushmans operate, that their reactionary Islamic propaganda works, and it is here, into these tribes, that the special services of Western countries penetrate. Here recruits are gathered for their gangs. They spill

blood and themselves become the targets of Afghan Army attack, themselves lose their best sons. Tribes who have risen up against the revolution and fire at the revolution with Western arms.

In many tribes the process is being reinterpreted. I have been in villages which have not yet taken the side of the revolution but have concluded a pact with it. Not peace, but a truce: They have promised to cease their attacks on columns, to cease military operations. They have made a choice.... I saw these people who yesterday were still dushmans and tomorrow, perhaps, would become them again.

They were mainly young people, well built, lean, with open faces. They were festooned with weapons, ammunition belts with a multitude of automatic rounds. They adorned their machine guns with applique work, flowers, birds. Their weapons, ominous in themselves, reminded one of Christmas tree toys, adorned idols.... They sat in their saddles perfectly, their cavalry detachment following behind our armored convoy. It was strange to see these smiling, welcoming people who even yesterday, perhaps, had sat in ambushes and fired at a column amidst which you also moved.

I visited a tribe which had made its choice. Villages which had taken the side of the revolution and which had really begun to control their lands, without letting the dushmans through. I attended a Muslim funeral at which two young people from these villages, who had perished the day before in a clash with a dushman band, were buried.

Agonizingly and with difficulty, deviating at times, the tribes living on both sides of the Afghan-Pakistan border are choosing the revolution, choosing progress, choosing an alliance with the government of power. In September last year the Afghan Government appealed to them to take upon themselves the mission of guarding the borders. The tribes gathered for their council, their jirga--their "tribal parliament." They discussed this difficult problem. And, finally, after debates, after collective consideration by all the elders, they reached a decision: They must put an end to the war raging in Afghanistan, they must take control of the border. They decided to protect their primordial lands with the strength of their Pathan weapons, their keen Pathan eyes, and with all the strength of their tribal feeling. Not to let dushman caravans through this territory, not to allow through saboteurs and hirelings.

Contrary to the will of the Pathans, Pakistan and its backer, America, try to take "caravans of death" across the border. The tribes have risen as an obstacle in their path....

Events in the Khyber once again refute the myth about the existence of some "pan-Islamic solidarity" which supposedly unites all Muslims against popular democratic power and against the revolution in Afghanistan. There is no such solidarity, no such Islamic unity. There are Muslims who have taken the side of Kabul. There are Muslims who are under the influence of reactionary, well thought-out propaganda. The Pathans are divided. Not because some of them are loyal Muslims, while the others are not. The division runs along another line. On one side of this line the trends of progress, the new world, and a

new society are taking effect and gathering force. On the other side-- darkness, the past.

I think about this and I know that somewhere there, in the villages under the scorching sun, a struggle is being waged. Perhaps even now, Pakistani tanks are trying to force their way into these villages, a salvo is being fired by a Pakistani mortar battery, and another clay house is turned into sunny dust. I would like to go to their assistance from peaceful Moscow, to save them from this salvo, from these shots. In thought, in will, and in feeling, I, like many of us, am with them.

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CSO: 1801/108

AFGHANISTAN

INTERVIEW NOTES PROBLEMS OF PILOTING CARGO INTO KABUL

Moscow VOZDUSHNIY TRANSPORT in Russian 16 Jan 86 p 3

[Interview with Gennadiy Pavlovich Aleksandrov, commander of a Subunit of IL-76 airplanes, by VOZDUSHNIY TRANSPORT special correspondent V. Gurdzhiyants: "Over Convoy Trails"; interview was conducted at Sheremetyevo, time not specified]

[Text] The movement of cargo on international lines has increased sharply with the appearance on routes of the IL-76 heavy cargo aircraft.

The person being interviewed is G. Aleksandrov, commander of an IL-76 aircraft subunit (podrazdeleniye) of the TsUMVS (not further identified).

[Question] Gennadiy Pavlovich, we know that the geography of passenger aircraft flights of the TsUMVS encompasses almost all continents. But what kind of work do the crews of your subunit do?

[Answer] We carry cargoes. Air cargo is expensive cargo. Electronic equipment, domestic radio equipment and unusual machine tools--various types of commodities valued at millions of rubles can be found in the aircraft cargo compartment on one run. And air cargo is express cargo. Speed of delivery is especially important when rendering assistance to those suffering from natural disasters. And then the aircraft carry medicine and food products, and tents and entire hospitals to disaster areas.

Flights in our subunit are a fact of everyday life. The IL-76 "truck" began to be operated on international air lines relatively recently, but it is already known in many countries of the world. Runs are made on it from Japan to Europe, and from European airports to India and other countries of Southeast Asia. But flights to Nicaragua, Mexico, Ethiopia and Afghanistan have a special standing in the subunit.

Flights to Kabul, previously occasional, have become regular recently: more than 20 trips a month. Despite the unceasing aggressive actions of dushman bands, trade relations of the young republic with the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community are developing successfully.

Runs to Afghanistan demand a high level of crew skill and strenuous effort. Specially selected and trained crews in our subunit fly to Kabul. The airfield there is not ordinary. The landing approach is very complicated, but the crews of V. Protopopov, V. Kolosov, Yu. Yakovlev and A. Bykistrov have extensive experience in such flights. They had already completed trips on the AN-12 while rendering assistance to the people of Afghanistan.

[Question] You said that the airfield at Kabul was difficult for flights. What are these difficulties?

[Answer] Complications start as early as during the approach to the capital of Afghanistan. Here there is a peculiar descent pattern and landing approach--you see, Kabul is situated in a deep valley, and the high mountains do not permit setting up the customary descent route. The sheer beauty of the mountains is astounding during each flight to Kabul. The city, roads, surrounding foothills and the eternally white peaks, which remain higher than the aircraft, are clearly visible from the air. And it becomes necessary to "corkscrew" into this valley and touch down on the runway, which from above seems like a narrow and short shaded line by comparison with the enormous bulk of the mountain ridges. But, I repeat, very experienced commanders fly there, and they fly with confidence.

[Question] Gennadiy Pavlovich, tell us, please, at least about one of them.

[Answer] Take, for example, Anatoliy Nikolayevich Bystrov. He has been flying since 1959 and has spent about 14,000 hours in the air. He executes all flights with great ability. He is a recurrent winner in socialist competition and an outstanding Aeroflot pilot. He has been decorated with the Order of Friendship of Nations. And not long ago he received the winner of international socialist competition badge. In 10 months our flight crews saved about 10,000 tons of fuel. Bystrov's fuel economy topped 500 tons. And, as commander, I can say that it is a pleasure to work with pilots like Anatoliy Bystrov. It is also a pleasure that there are more and more such pilots in our subunit.

13052/9312
CSO: 1801/89

AFGHANISTAN

MOSCOW TV SHOWS PATHAN TRIBES ON DRA-PAKISTAN BORDERS

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 19 January broadcasts its "International Panorama" program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov which contains a six minute report on Afghanistan by correspondent Mikhail Leshchinskiy.

Leshchinskiy, identified by screen caption reports from Pushtunistan Square, in the center of Kabul, where a monument bearing the badge of the Pathan tribes stands as a symbol of the admiration the Afghan people have for the struggle of the Pathan for their freedom and independence through the centuries. He states: "The Pathan comprise a fundamental ethnic group of the population of Afghanistan, and part of the Pathan tribes now live on the territory of Pakistan, part on the territory of Afghanistan. This happened 100 years ago, when the British colonizers drew the so-called Durand line. But it should be said that then, 100 years ago, the Pathan were guaranteed both independence, and freedom to live in their ancestral lands, and observance of their traditions. That was 100 years ago. But as we know from the latest reports, the struggle for the independence of the Pathan tribes is still continuing."

Leshchinskiy takes viewers from the snow-capped mountains on the Pathan badge to the real mountains around Jalalabad, the center of the Pathan lands: Leshchinskiy waxes poetic about the natural beauties of the region, commenting on the lively scenes in the streets as the nomadic tribesmen come into the city in the winter with their animals. The entire region was transformed after water was brought along the Jalalabad canal, built with Soviet assistance. He continues:

"Such are the regions where the Pathan are traditionally settled in the territory of Democratic Afghanistan. But right alongside--for the province of Nangarhar borders on Pakistan--another sort of life goes on at the foot of those same white-capped mountains. Thither stretch not traditional nomad paths, but the bitter roads of refugees."

Leshchinskiy interviews one of the refugees (Gol Amid) of the Shinwari tribe: "On behalf of my fellow tribesmen living in (Kabel), the Landi Kotal region I want to report that the Pakistani authorities are destroying our houses and kishlaks and are killing civilians. But we, like our fathers and grandfathers, are full of determination to defend, weapons in hand, our land

and our historical rights. We call on all Islamic tribes to help us in this struggle." The camera shows heavily laden donkeys and a group of men with turban-like headresses.

Leshchinskiy reports next from the Towr Kham border control post, where the Duran line ran: A signpost on the Afghan side gives distances to Jalalabad. He comments: "It is here, at the Towr Kham control post, that the so-called Duran line runs--otherwise, the Afghan-Pakistani border. For centuries here led the caravan routes along which both nomads and traders moved. But in our times, it is precisely from that side of the border that bands of dushmans, bands of counterrevolutionaries infiltrate into Afghanistan. During the recent events of which you are aware, refugees tried to pass through here, people from the Pathan tribes who are at present suffering from the blows of the regular Pakistani Army. But here, as you see, the Pakistani regime has closed the border to them, hindering representatives of the Pathan tribes from returning to their common motherland." The camera shows barred gates at the border with border guards on the far side, then shots of streams of refugees carrying bundles, buses overflowing with people and baggage, carts with bundles, people waiting in groups along the roadside.

Leshchinskiy comments on aerial photographs of the Khyber Pass area, where the Pakistani army is currently deployed. Over more footage of streams of refugees walking along roads accompanied by heavily-laden camels, Leshchinskiy says: "What offence have these peaceful people committed against the Pakistani military? Why are they now compelled to quit their land and make their way by long and circuitous routes into Afghanistan? They are guilty of one thing only--of opposing, whilst defending their rights, their territory being turned into a weapons arsenal, into a center for combat training of hired bandits waging war on Afghan soil against their own people. And thus, following the favoritism method of their common bosses across the ocean, Islamabad and the ringleaders of the counterrevolution decided to punish the Pathan. They first blocked them in the Khyber region, and the second lie in wait for the refugees on the caravan routes. However, neither the first nor the second took account of the fact that their fellow tribesmen in Afghanistan are backing the Afridi, Shinwari, Mohmand, Waziri and others, as is their common home, the doors of which are always open for brothers."

The camera cuts from streams of camels and laden folk to a jirga, where large numbers of men are seated on the ground, with their backs to a man talking to them with a microphone. Leshchinskiy interviews a Shinwari party official, who says such meetings of support for the tribes against the Pakistani troops are widespread.

The camera shows tent camps, the camera focusing on small children and wrinkled aged faces. Leshchinskiy concludes: "A multitude of such refugee tent camps have grown up now in the blossoming Jalalabad valleys. And may this film footage be yet another accusing document against international reaction and American imperialism, which have unleashed, and are lavishly financing, an undeclared war on the Afghan land, an accusing document against the Pakistani Military, which is exacerbating tension in this region for its own selfish aims."

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AFGHANISTAN

DRA ENVOY WRITES ON KHYBER AREA CONFLICTS IN NEW TIMES

LD231008 Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow 22 January TASS--Early in December of last year, troops of the Pakistani military Ziaul Haq regime invaded the territories inhabited by Afridi and Shinwari Pashtun tribes in the area of the Khyber Pass, in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan, and actually, occupied the area, perpetrating lawlessness and violence. Dr. Habib Mangal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR, writes this in the latest issue of the NEW TIMES weekly. Islamabad decided to impose its will by force on courageous and freedom-loving Pashtun tribes, to subdue them into obedience. Large units of the Pakistani regular Army with heavy artillery, armoured carriers, and tanks were sent against Pashtuns. Soldiers are slaying innocent people; women, children, and old people, and raze their homes to the ground. Peaceful villages are being bombed out, the article says.

The Pakistani authorities brazenly declare that they brought troops into the area inhabited by Afridi and Shinwari Pashtun tribes allegedly for checking the contraband of narcotics.

In reality the aggression was launched since Pashtuns and Abluchis, above all Afridi and Shinwari tribes, support the April Revolution in Afghanistan and do not want the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Afghan people to be fought across their lands. That war is waged under the guidance and on the funds of the United States and with full assistance of the Pakistani authorities by Afghan counterrevolutionaries--mercenaries.

The tribes of Pashtuns outside Afghanistan that are engaged in agriculture and are breeding cattle, started giving ever more effective armed resistance to the penetration of counterrevolutionaries into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, started blocking roads, specifically in the Khyber pass area. They also started demanding that numerous bases of counterrevolutionaries in their areas be dismantled, the bases at which the U.S. and Pakistani instructors are training saboteurs and terrorists to be sent into Afghanistan.

This is why the Islamabad dictatorial regime, clearly with Washington's knowledge and even at its bid, sent its regular army, equipped with the most up-to-date U.S. armaments into the areas inhabited by Pashtun tribes.

But the Pakistani troops came up against the heroic resistance by courageous tribes Afridi and Shinwari that are backed by other Pashtun tribes. The occupiers sustained considerable casualties and lost large volumes of equipment in this bloody struggle. Members of the Afridi tribes, for example, are waging the struggle under the motto "Afridis will never allow mercenaries of U.S. imperialism, Pakistani usurpers, gangs of Afghan counterrevolution to trample our land underfoot."

The movement of solidarity of democratic forces and organisations with Afridi and Shinwari tribes subjected to aggression is widening in Pakistan itself. In various Pakistani cities, the public demands ever stronger that an end be put to this brutal aggression. Other Pashtun tribes hold jirgahs at which they advance the demand to Ziaul Haq that Pakistani troops be withdrawn without delay from the zone inhabited by free tribes and encroachments on their traditional autonomy be stopped, NEW TIMES writes.

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AFGHANISTAN

JAPANESE MERCENARY CITED ON 'BANDIT RAIDS' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD280953 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo 28 January TASS--Koshiro Tanaka is a fascist by his convictions and a mercenary by trade. He was first involved with Japanese right-wingers, later on, bosses of the Japanese ultras sent him to Pakistan to train, for good money, the Afghan bandits combat techniques of karate.

Tanaka took part in bandit raids inside Afghan territory, ambushes on roads and attacks on civilian facilities.

There are many "soldiers of fortune" from the United States and Western Europe at military camps near Peshawar, he confided in an interview with weekly PUREBO. But only some of them can last more than a few months. The war against Afghanistan is no child's play. During the latest raid, for instance, he said, the bandits hardly escaped following an engagement with frontier-guards.

The morale is low among the Pakistani-based Afghan bandits, the mercenary complained, and young people tend to disbelieve their chieftains.

In a bid to boost the morale of the Afghan bandits, Japanese fascists, coordinating their efforts with their associates from the United States and Western Europe, recently dispatched to the terrorist-training camps near Peshawar special delegations of "agitators" along with big batches of various equipment for subversive activity, including portable radio equipment of latest makes.

More and more specially trained mercenaries, like Tanaka, are sent to Pakistan. According to weekly PUREBO, the Japanese embassy in Pakistan is well informed about the subversive actions against sovereign Afghanistan, but prefers to turn a blind eye.

Well, what can one expect from the diplomats when Tokyo, at the word of command from Washington, expands with each year financial handouts to the bandits, and Japanese government officials have made it a custom to visit camps that train murderers during their trips to Pakistan.

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AFGHANISTAN

PROBLEMS OF DEFENSE OF SALANG PASS RECOUNTED

Moscow KRYLYA RODINY in Russian No 10, Oct 85 pp 6-7

[Article by Col I. Dynin: "Heirs to an Honored Tradition: The Overcoming Course"]

[Text] We met Paratroop Officer Leonid Khabarov in Moscow, not in Afghanistan. His right arm was enclosed in a cast and drawn tightly to his chest. The professor who had performed the latest operation informed him that the arm had been saved and would be usable.

In the heat of the skirmish, Guards Capt Khabarov did not realize the danger that hung over him. That is probably because he was thinking then not of himself, but of his subordinates and those that were nearby. Already wounded, he carried an Afghan soldier out from under the fire of the attacking rebels. Then he showed the medic how to bandage the wound more comfortably. He got into the helicopter that arrived on his own.

The arm came slowly to life. But he was lucky. The doctors did not keep him in the hospital and almost didn't restrict his work. While, at great intervals, ten operations were performed over the course of many long months, he managed to pass examinations at the academy. Correspondence study is a difficult thing. Understanding this, staff duty was proposed to him, but he insisted on working in a unit, although knowing that with his arm it would be difficult to jump with a parachute. Persistence played its part. Having convinced them of the strength of his character, Khabarov was named commander of a regiment at a remote garrison.

And here he is in the unit. One of the officers, recounting the introduction of young soldiers, either by mistake or intentionally called the obstacle course the overcoming course. The commander nearly corrected him, but only smiled and knowingly gave a nod of his head. All, it says, is correct. In storming obstacles, the individual does not simply overcome them, he overcomes himself, his weaknesses, his deficiencies in training and character. So it is in life. A course of difficulties arises, and at once it can be seen who is prepared for the trials and for whom they are unexpected and insurmountable.

"There's no time to be ill," acknowledged Leonid Vasilyevich, glancing at his right arm, "the regiment needs attention."

And the regiment has achieved outstanding success under his command. The men loved the commander because he knew his business well, could catch an error, suggest and teach, did not feel sorry for himself and was to an extent demanding and strict, but to a greater extent kind and attentive. Leaving for Moscow, Khabarov told no one that he had to have another operation. And he returned cheerful and encouraged even knowing that he would have to undergo yet another surgical operation, and maybe not the last.

Probably, had the commanders and subordinates of Khabarov known the truth, they would have undoubtedly tried to protect him from any superfluous excitement. And I, in touch with him by telephone, would not have invited him to visit me, and certainly would not have dared to ask him to speak before the collective, knowing that only several hours before this meeting he had been lying on the operating table.

This time Leonid Vasilyevich was talking about Salang, about the difficult and dangerous mission that he had fulfilled there. The subunit of Guards Capt Khabarov, along with Afghan troops, had to defend Salang, one of the key passes through which passes supplies for a vast mountain region. Motor vehicles, carts and caravans of pack animals pass day and night along a single public road. And what don't they carry: vehicle engines, mobile generators, clothing, rice, firewood. It's no accident that in Afghanistan this route is called the road of life.

Long has Salang stuck in the throats of the rebels and their patrons. They don't like the fact that in the distant villages, by the efforts of the national leaders, electric lights are blazing, schools are opening and children are learning. That is why automatic weapons and machineguns rattle and mines explode in Salang.

"You won't be alone, but with an Afghan Peoples Army subunit. Besides that, link up with the self-defense detachment," explained the officer in charge and added: "The main thing is to ensure the uninterrupted movement of transport, don't allow the rebels to blow up the bridges, and at the same time liquidate the obstructions and ambushes they set up."

The first person with whom Khabarov shared the news was Guards Capt Oleg Khakimov, his deputy commander for political affairs. They collected the men and presented the task. And the work got into full swing. The crews labored day and night: they tightened up tracks, checked engines, replaced parts and assemblies that had been in service for the prescribed time period, supplied themselves with tools and provisions, checked weapons...

They went out at night, reaching top speed right away. But the level road soon ended and they had to ascend on a narrow spiral winding around the mountain. It became more difficult with every hour. The engines strained, a cold piercing wind blew, there wasn't enough air for the men and vehicles.

Guards Capt Khabarov soon decided to send ahead an extra patrol. It was necessary to investigate carefully the terrain in the area of a wooden bridge thrown over a mountain stream. The rebels could have set up an ambush there. The

conditions were suitable: a narrow road, almost sheer cliffs on one side, a steep precipice on the other. The commander's choice fell to the detachment of Guards MSgt Yuriy Zobnin, an experienced paratrooper who knew how to evaluate a situation and adopt the correct solution.

Khabarov's fears were confirmed: the crack of bursts and the booming explosions of grenades were heard. But everything worked out well this time. The ambush at the bridge, thanks to the rapid and decisive action of the reconnaissance detachment, was caught unawares and scattered.

As had been supposed, the closer they came to Salang, the more actively and insidiously the rebels operated: they fired on the vehicles at sharp turns and in places where the road passed over a precipice.

They arrived at Salang in good time, established contact with the Afghan Peoples Army subunit that was defending the pass, and began to construct shelter, adopting piles of rocks, small crevices and natural recesses for this. They pitched and heated the tents. They assigned zones of responsibility for the road and set up posts.

Right away the next day, the alarm came from the area defended by a tank platoon of the Afghan Peoples Army: a quite numerous band had appeared and help was needed.

Khabarov selected a group of his best machinegunners. Among them were twin brothers Anatoliy and Vladimir Nikitonov, who had worked at the Tushino Machine-Building Plant before being called up into the army. Hardly had the men gotten to the designated place and organized a system of fire when the rebels attacked. However, receiving a powerful repulse, they were unable to endure and retreated.

It is hard for Leonid Vasilyevich to recall the chronology of the events, but individual episodes were forever engraved on his memory, kind meetings with local inhabitants, brutal skirmishes with attacking rebels, courageous acts of paratroopers.

...The column of motor vehicles with provisions came under fire. A group of paratroopers under Guards Capt Aleksey Fedulov rushed to their assistance. The combat vehicles circled the column at high speed, shielding it with their armor...

Capt Khabarov himself often headed the subunits that carried out the most complicated and risky assignments. He had already learned the habits of the rebels and knew when and where they could attack, from where they opened fire and where they tried to hide. That helped him fulfill his mission and ensured the safe supply of freight.

...Along with Afghan soldiers, the paratroopers escorted a truck column to Khindzhan. The homes appeared empty and watched the arrivals sullenly and silently. But soon, discerning the situation, people came to the village center. First gradually came the grey-bearded elders who greeted the commanders

and soldiers with dignity. A discussion began, followed by an invitation to visit.

...Khabarov learned to foresee events, to guess the time and place of complications of the situation. He arrived there ahead of time, prepared the men and took part in repelling bandit raids. One day he arrived at a detachment position that was defending the most important section of the road. He spoke with the men, checked the posts, looked over the firing positions.

And the shooting started right then. The rebels intended to drive the defense out of the positions it occupied, settle into them and stop up traffic through the pass. Knowing their numerical superiority, they came straight on. Notwithstanding their losses, they drove a wedge into the defense. The situation became more complicated with every minute, but Khabarov, sharp-sightedly following the enemy, calmly and confidently led his subordinates in battle. He was counting on help from his comrades, only he didn't know when and from where they could come.

And suddenly, from the direction from which the dark figures of the rebels had infiltrated, a cannon shot boomed. Could the bandits have dragged heavy weapons up here? But at the second shot Khabarov recognized the "voice" as a friendly combat vehicle. Confusion reigned in the rebel camp. In a minute, they rushed helter-skelter, slid down and ran.

When everything had calmed down, a group of paratroopers appeared headed by Guards Capt Khakimov.

"Thank you, Oleg," said Leonid Vasilyevich to him. They embraced warmly. "How did you manage that?"

It turns out that, hearing the shooting and determining that this was not an ordinary small ambush, Khakimov, not awaiting a signal, rushed two groups of paratroopers into combat vehicles and, by the road and the fields, fell upon the rebels from the rear...

The road lived without interruption, the pulse of life beat for an enormous region of the friendly republic. It was even a little sad when the order came to hand over the pass to the protection of another subunit. They left along with a battalion of the Afghan Peoples Army. The road stretched through the mountains. Where the terrain allowed, combat patrols went out ahead for observation. It seemed that not even a fly would go unnoticed.

But suddenly, when the men of the patrol had gone down into a narrow canyon, from one side, from carefully camouflaged concealment, machinegun bursts lashed out. Khabarov rushed to the rescue with a group of paratroopers. He ran in front. One could count the meters to the skirmish place, and at that instant-- a strong jolt in the shoulder. But the pain did not dull his consciousness. Leonid continued to command, sent someone ahead, helped someone else get out to a safe place. Probably, by the behavior of the paratroopers the rebels figured out where the threads of command led. Suddenly Khabarov began to be rattled by bullets, one hit him in the same arm below the elbow...

Listening to Khabarov's story, it was not difficult to understand that Salang had become for him that overcoming course that everyone, probably, has in life. But it was surprising that he repeated the word "Salang" without a shadow of disappointment, but the reverse, with respect and, it seemed, with a sincere thrill. Thus do former frontline soldiers, remembering places of battle, repeat the names of rivers and settlements.

For Salang Khabarov was decorated with the Order of the Red Banner, and he was awarded the rank of major ahead of schedule. Leonid Vasilyevich also reported on events in his personal life. His son Vitaliy entered school. The regiment received a good evaluation in the final inspection. The academy was finished. And, finally, quite recently Khabarov became a lieutenant colonel and was assigned to new duty.

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AFGHANISTAN

BRIEFS

AFGHAN REFUGEES--Kabul, 23 December--Afghan citizens who fell under the influence of false propaganda on Iranian territory are yearning to return to the motherland. In a number of regions of that country, the BAKHTAR agency reports, Afghans living in the position of refugees have held demonstrations. They have demanded that the Iranian authorities permit them to return to Afghanistan and have protested against attempts to involve them in the activities of counterrevolutionary anti-Afghan groups. Subunits of "guards of the Islamic revolution" were used in breaking up the demonstrations. Earlier, the agency reports, a large group of Afghans who refused to join the ranks of dushman gangs or to leave for the Iran-Iraq front had been deported from Iranian population centers to waterless desert regions. [TASS report: "Iran-Afghanistan: Yearning for the Motherland"] [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4 PM] /12913

PATHAN SUPPORT FOR GUERRILLAS--New Delhi 16 January TASS--The Pakistani military, using F-16 fighter-bombers and heavy arms, is making massive strikes against villages of Pushtun tribes, killing hundreds of civilians. The purpose of these barbarous actions is to force Pushtun tribes to side with the Afghan counterrevolutionaries with whose hands the U.S.-led forces of international imperialism and reaction are waging an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This was stated at a press conference here by Malajan Khan, general secretary of the All-India Pushtun Jirg-i-Khind organisation of Pushtuns residing in India. Malajan Khan recently visited the area of the Khyber Pass. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 16 Jan 86 LD] /12913

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